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Royal Palm Nurseries

Tropical Planting

TROPICAL PLANTING BOOK

Important Announcement to Our Customers:

This is the first catalog to be issued by the Royal Palm Nurseries since 1930. Yet even after so long a time we are still receiving innumerable requests for such a publication, indicating the real need for authentic information on the plants and trees adapted to planting in Florida and the tropics, and for home and conservatory culture elsewhere.

So it seems quite logical to take the opportunity created by the recent complete business and personnel reorganization of this institution to issue another catalog at this time. For it is the earnest desire of the new ownership and management to carry on the prestige of the original firm of "Reasoner Brothers' Royal Palm Nurseries" and to reflect in the same manner though on larger scale the ideals and real achievements of the founders.

This booklet is more a manual of tropical plants and planting than a catalog. It is our real concern that it should convey a true picture of the horticultural problems of the day and be of as much real service to you as possible. To that end a supplementary price list is included which we believe will complete that service quite adequately. However, in view of the fact that this is a manual of permanent reference rather than a catalog, we will issue from time to time supplementary lists as changes in stock make necessary. In this connection we ask that you read the remarks on the use of the manual as given on page 2.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES

ONECO • FLORIDA

Suggestions on the Use of This Manual

In Florida as elsewhere the amateur planter is confronted by an amazing number and variety of problems that at times seem almost insurmountable. How to arrange walks and drives—what plants to purchase and where and how to plant them—should a lily pool be built, and where, and what kind, and how constructed—where put a simple garden structure such as pergola or teahouse—would a cactus garden be practical—a never ending string of interrogation points!

It is at such times that this manual and the personal service facilities of this organization can be of very great help. As far as the general design and arrangement of the construction features of your property are concerned, we can furnish experienced and most competent assistance in the profession of landscape architecture. In this connection we suggest that you write us fully as to your problems. In respect to the selection of plant materials: if you wish to do this yourself, this manual will be of inestimable service to you. Note, for example, not only the arrangement into groups on a basis of general character and usefulness, but the suggestions and special classifications as well, as given on page 3. Should there still be questions that remain unanswered, we offer the general service of this organization—either come and see us personally at the nursery headquarters at Oneco or write us with as clear an outline of your problem as you can so give, preferably accompanied with photographs.

If you are in search of some particular plant of which you know either the common or botanical name, refer to the detailed index at back of the book. Let us assume for example that you are looking for the pigmy date. Referring to the index you will find this name followed by two numbers—17 and 8. The first number refers to the group number by which it is classified; the second number refers to the page on which it will be found. If you now wish to find the sizes and prices available, refer to the separate price list where you will find all plants grouped under the same general classification as in the manual.

NOMENCLATURE. A word about the naming and listing of plant materials. In general (with a few obvious exceptions) we have listed plants according to their botanical names. This is desirable for several reasons. Many plants do not have authentic *common* titles that are known and recognized in this country and it is unwise to scramble scientific and common names. Then, too, scientific names are the same the world over—common names vary even in localities.

As to scientific names, these are continually being changed to meet shifting points of view, or on the establishment of better information on plant structure or historical precedent. In the face of differences of opinion between authorities we can only adopt, in part at least, a middle course that seems best to us under the circumstances. In general we have conformed as much as seemed practical to us to Bailey's "Hortus." If authorities still criticize our nomenclature we must perforce light our pipe and assume an expression of cheerfully philosophical resignation.

Special Group Classifications

In order that the Tropical Planting Book may be of the greatest usefulness to our customers we have arranged a suggestive grouping of plants according to the apparent greatest usefulness of the individual varieties. These groupings are in no sense complete—nor is it claimed that there is anything final in our arrangement—it is merely intended to be helpful. Different planters have different opinions. Then, too, conditions vary so in different sections that there are no final rules of classification. Particularly is this so of seashore conditions—plants that stand up well quite close to the Gulf of Mexico will be killed the same distance from the Atlantic Ocean, where the exposure is so much more severe. Therefore when we say that a certain plant is suitable for seashore planting we do not mean that that is invariably so, for it will depend upon both general geographical location and immediate conditions. On the Atlantic, many plants that will quickly "burn up" on direct exposure to the sea, will thrive beautifully with very slight protection of other more resistant plants or by being just under the brow of a dune on the shore side. In brief, circumstances alter cases!

Palms for Street Planting.—While generally inadequate as shade trees, palms do add very great decorative value in street planting in parkways, and serve to lend that tropical atmosphere expected by the winter tourist and resident as well as citizens. It is recommended that no more than one variety be planted on any one street in the park spaces where continuous rows are formed. Among those suited to this purpose we recommend:

Arecastrum Romanzoffianum (Cocos plumosa), Oreodoxa regia, Phoenix canariensis and P. sylvestris, Sabals in all species listed, Washingtonia.

Dwarf, and Lower and Smaller Growing Palms, Adapted to Park Strips and Similar Restricted Situations.—Arikuryroba, Butia, Caryota urens, Hyophorbe, Livistona, Phoenix Roebelenii, Thrinax, Cycas.

Palms that Sucker Prominently from the Base.—Acoelorraphe, Actinophloeus, Caryota mitis, Chrysalidocarpus, Phoenix reclinata.

Trees for Street Planting.—Acacia auriculiformis, Albizzia, Bucida, Calophyllum, Cassia siamea, Casuarinas in variety, Camphor, Eucalyptus, Ficus in variety except variegata and pandurata, Grevillea, Jacaranda, Magnolia, Melaleuca leucadendron, Pithecellobium dulce, Pleiogynium, Pongamia, Quercus, Swietenia.

Trees Conspicuous for Floral Effect.—Acacia auriculiformis, Bauhina, Bombax, Brachychiton, Cassia, Castanospermum, Ceiba, Cordia, Delonix, Grevillea, Jacaranda, Magnolia, Parkinsonia, Peltophorum, Spathodea, Tabebuia.

Shrubs of Special Value for Foundation Plantings.—Allamanda, Callistemon rigidus, Carissa, Chalcas, Chrysobalanus, Cocculus, Daedalacanthus, Duranta, Ehretia, Elaeagnus, Eugenia uniflora, Hibiscus, Ilex vomitoria, Ixora coccinea, Jasminums gracillimum, floridum, primulinum, and simplicifolium, Lawsonia, Ligustrum, Phyllanthus, Pittosporum, Plumbago, Tabernaemontana, Thryallis, Thunbergia erecta, Viburnum.

Variegated Leaved Shrubs.—Acalyphas, Aralias, Crotons, Ligustrum nep. variegata, Panax, Phyllanthus, Vitex variegata.

Shrubs Valuable for Shearing and for Hedges.—Carissa acuminata, Chalcas, Ehretia, Eugenias, Hibiscus, Ilex vomitoria, Jasminum simplicifolium, Laurocerasus, Ligustrum, Myrica, Pittosporum tobira, Severinia, Cattley Guava, Casuarina.

Shrubs for Winter or Spring Flowering Effect.—Acacia, Acalypha hispida, Assonia, Azalea, Beloperone, Caesalpinia, Callistemon, Camellia, Carissa, Cassia, Daedalacanthus, Duranta, Elaeagnus, Feijoa, Gardenia, Hibiscus, Jacobinea, Jasminums, Lantana, Malvaviscus, Michelia, Oleander, Pentas, Plumbago, Poinsettia, Raphiolepsis, Stenolobium, Strobilanthes, Thryallis, Bauhinias, Buginvillaea (as shrub).

Shrubs for Quite Shady Situations—Azalea, Camellia, Severinia, Ligustrum, Ardisia, Raphiolepsis, Ceratostigma, Cocculus, Coffea, Jacobinea, Malpighia, Rhodomyrtus, Tetrapanax, Clerodendrum, Cuphea hyssopifolia.

Shrubs for Rather Mucky, Moist Soils.—Try: Oleanders, Azaleas, Myrica, Rhodomyrtus, Guava, Melaleuca, Holly.

Shrubs Bearing Attractive Berries or Fruits, Many Liked by Birds.—Ardisia, Brunfelsia, Carissa, Cattley Guava, Cestrum, Chalcas, Duranta, Ilex, Malpighia, Pyracantha, Rhodomyrtus, Schinus, Coffea, Kumquats.

Shrubs More or Less Salt-Resistant.—Oleanders, Lantanas, Carissa, Pittosporum tobira, Callistemon, Myrica, Severinia, Triphasia, Cestrum diurnum, Raphiolepsis, Ligustrum, Agaves, Spanish Bayonet, Casuarinas, Seagrape, Chrysobalanus, Ilex vomitoria, Mascarenhasia.

Shrubs for Fragrance. — Acacia, Artabotrys, Brunfelsia, Cestrum nocturnum, Chalcas, Clerodendrum fragrans, Datura, Elaeagnus, Gardenia, Illicium (foliage), Ixora parviflora, Jasminums, Lawsonia, Ligustrum, Michelia, Myrtus, Oleander Splendens, Posoqueria, Pittosporum tobira, Tabernaemontana coronaria, Viburnums.

Suggestive Color Classification for Flowering Shrubs.—

REDDISH—Ardisia crenulata (berries), Azaleas, Beloperone, Caesalpinia, Callistemon, Camellias, Cuphea, Clerodendrum, Crapemyrtle, Hibiscus, Holmskioldia, Ixora, Illicium, Jacobinea, Jatropha, Lawsonia, Malvaviscus, Oleanders, Pachystachys, Pentas, Poinsettias, Russelia, Pyracantha (berries), Schinus (berries), Sesbania.

PINK—Assonia, Azaleas, Camellias, Crapemyrtle, Feijoa, Hibiscus, Malpighia, Oleanders, Plumbago, Poinsettia, Rhodomyrtus.

YELLOW — Acacia, Allamanda, Artabotrys, Brunfelsia, Caesalpinia, Cassia, Elaeagnus, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jatropha, Jasminum, Lantana, Leonotis, Michelia, Oleander, Thevetia, Pithecellobium, Stenolobium, Thryallis.

BLUE TO PURPLE—Ceratostigma, Crapemyrtle, Cuphea, Daedalacanthus, Duranta, Lantana, Melastoma, Pentas, Plumbago, Strobilanthes, Vitex, Thunbergia, Tibouchina.

WHITE—Azalea, Camellia, Carissa, Cestrum, Chalcas, Clerodendrum, Coffea, Crapemyrtle, Datura, Gardenia, Hibiscus, Jasminums, Lantana, Lawsonia, Ligustrum, Myrtus, Oleander, Pentas, Pittosporum, Plumbago, Poinsettia, Posoqueria, Raphiolepsis, Tabernaemontana, Thea, Tetrapanax, Thunbergia, Viburnum.

Winter or Spring Flowering Vines.—Beaumontia, Buddleja, Buginvillaea, Clytostoma, Doxantha, Gelsemium, Ipomoea, Jacquemontia, Petrea, Pyrostegia, Thunbergia grandiflora, Trachelospermum.

Vines with Fragrance.—Asparagus falcatus, Beaumontia, Buddleja, Derris, Gelsemium, Jasminums, Lonicera Halliana, Porana, Quisqualis, Stemmadenia, Stephanotis, Trachelospermum.

Vines that Cling to Flat Surfaces Unaided.—Doxantha, Euonymus, Ficus, Scindapsus, Vanilla.

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Noi sollecitiamo corrispondenza in Italiano.

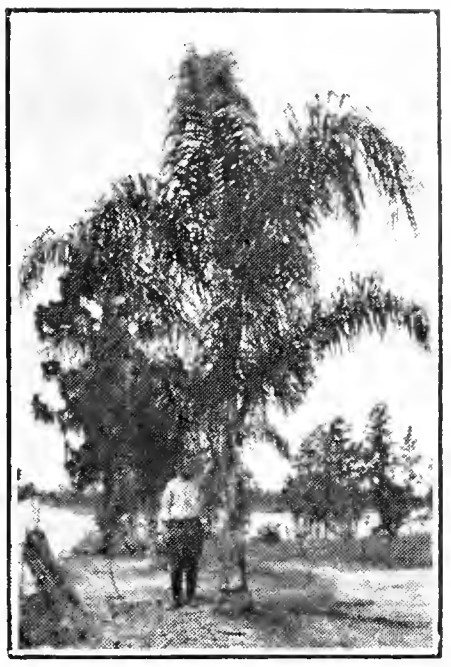
Sie koennen uns in deutsch Schreiben.

Invitamos correspondencia en Español.

Nous enviton correspondence en Francais.

Acrocomia

Oreodoxa regia—Royal Palm



Arecastrum

Palms and Cycads

No planting subject equals the palm for lending character and distinction to the tropical scene, and nowhere in the country is it possible to cultivate successfully so large a variety as here in Florida. While the hardier types can be grown throughout the Gulf States and the Southwest, it is in Florida that these subjects reach perfection. Yet in spite of a sub-tropical climate over most of the state, the general character of the native growth here is rather typical of the temperate zone. It is therefore more important to plant palms than any other form of vegetation to secure tropical atmosphere.

And in planting do not hunt out the open areas in which to set them—put them where they can rise in stately fashion out of great masses of vegetation — or set them against such masses where they will tie into the general landscape scene. If you wish a large group in the open, relieve the feather-duster effect by interplanting some shrubbery and vines for ground-cover softening. When planting in groups, use preferably the same or similar kinds — otherwise the effect will be confusing and lacking in singleness of purpose, as necessary in the landscape picture as with the painter's canvas.

SPECIAL CULTURAL NOTICE. The Palm is one of our specialties and we grow many thousands of plants annually. As we use no heat, except for a few days in winter, they are healthy and stocky and in condition to ship at practically any time of the year. All pot- and tub-grown plants can be moved safely regardless of the season, but, in general, field-grown plants will come into growth again more quickly if moved during the warmer months of the year when root action is more vigorous. Make the ground very rich, and when once established they can not be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, watering and mulching should be attended to carefully until plants are established. In the fall, suspend cultivation and fertilizing to give them opportunity to harden up for the winter. During spring and summer the fertilizer can be heavily nitrogenous, but an application rich in potash can be applied to advantage in early fall to help them harden up well. In pots, soil should be rich and drainage perfect. Palms grown in the house need some sunshine and an even temperature of about 70 degrees Fahr. Avoid drafts and sudden changes of temperature. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the tops of the pots, in a half-shady, moist situation. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean and free from insects.

PALMS

Those referred to as hardy are suitable for planting along the Gulf Coast and also southern California. Those marked sub-tropical will withstand a temperature of 26 degrees for a limited time; and those marked tropical are unable to stand temperature lower than a light frost.

ACOELORRAPHE [1] Wrightii. (Paurotis Wrightii.) Saw Cabbage Palm. Tropical. Native. This palm is usually found in moist, poorly drained soil. The slender trunks form large clumps, and the finely divided fan leaves on long slender stems are very handsome.

PALMS AND CYCADS, Continued

ACROCOMIA [2] totai. Sub-tropical. South America. Rivaling the stately Royal in its beauty, this is one of the hardiest of the group. Rapid growing, distinguished by the long spines on the trunk and leaves, this is seen to best advantage in groups on the lawn, but is not suited to avenue planting because of its thorny habit.

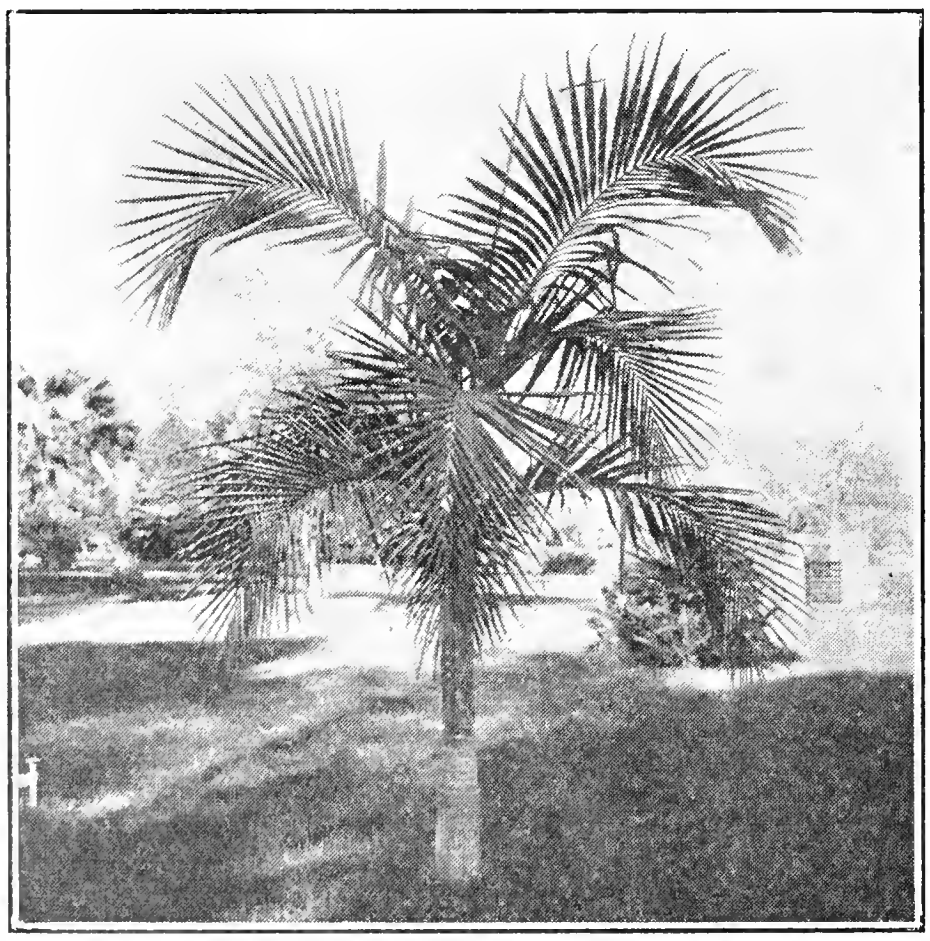
A. sclerocarpa. Gru-gru Palm. Sub-tropical. A little larger than the totai, makes a very handsome subject. Like the above it is also very thorny.

ACTINOPHLOEUS [3] Macarthuri. (Ptychosperma Macarthuri.) Tropical. Australia. This slender trunked palm is quite rare, being seen very little except in conservatories. Suckering freely it makes a fine tub specimen. The slender dark green leaflets are oddly cut on the ends, giving them a "chewed-off" appearance.

ARCHONTOPHOENIX [4] Cunninghamii. (Seaforthia elegans.) Tropical. Australia. Formerly known as the Seaforthia. This is considered the handsomest of the species, adapting itself well to pot culture.

ARECASTRUM [5] Romanzoffianum. (Cocos plumosa.) Queen Palm. Sub-tropical. Brazil. A valuable palm for general planting in groups or on avenues, this species is so well known as to need very little description. In some sections it takes the place of the more tender Royal Palm which it resembles. A thrifty grower, it will thrive in almost any but a very wet soil, and is particularly adapted to the high, well-drained sections of the state. The trunk is more slender than the Royal Palm but the head of foliage more graceful and plumy.

ARIKURYROBA [6] schizophylla. (Cocos schizophylla.) Arikury Palm. Tropical. Brazil. A low growing palm, this makes a splendid collector's item. The trunk is usually covered by the petioles of the old leaves. Foliage quite erect with drooping pinnae, the petioles are armed with short spines. At present quite rare.



Archontophoenix

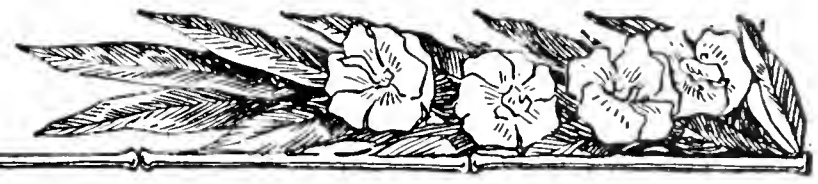
Butia—Hardy Cocos

BUTIA [7] (Cocos australis.) Hardy Cocos. Hardy Brazil. This is not only one of our hardiest palms but one of the handsomest. Rather dwarf in habit, the graceful, recurved, gray-green foliage makes it one of our finest lawn specimens. Thriving on the thinnest of soils it has withstood freezing temperature with no apparent injury, but will not thrive too near salt water. The fruit of most varieties is edible and distinguished by a pleasant pineapple taste.

CARYOTA [8] mitis. Tropical. Southeastern Asia. A rather dwarf form of the Fish-tail palm, it has the same distinctive foliage but, unlike the Fish-tail, will form a clump, making it one of the best for pot or tub culture. Fast increasing in popularity as a conservatory and patio subject.

C. urens. Fishtail or Toddy palm. Tropical. Southeastern Asia. Smooth trunk, this attractive palm reaches a height of forty feet, or more. The foliage is bi-pinnate, with the appearance of being cut into hundreds of fish fins. This palm thrives best on rather moist soils and under partially shaded conditions, being one of the finest conservatory and patio subjects.

CHRYSALIDOCARPUS [9] lutescens. (Areca lutescens.) Areca Palm. Tropical. Madagascar. Prized by florists particularly as a tub subject, with its slender ringed trunks and graceful curving foliage it is a distinct addition to the land-



PALMS AND CYCADS, Continued

Caryota mitis—Fishtail Palm

scape. Suckering freely at the base it soon forms a splendid clump. Prefers a moist soil and somewhat shaded location, in the south taking the place of the Kentia. Very good for house culture.

COCOS [10] nucifera. Coconut. Tropical. American Tropics. One of the most popular and well known of the tropical palms, the coconut should need very little description. Commercially of more importance than any of the other palms, it is of value in Florida not only for its beauty but for the fact that it will thrive on the beaches and in brackish situations. Not so well adapted for avenue planting on account of its leaning habit it appears at its best on the lawn or leaning gracefully over the water. It is very susceptible to cold and practical for planting only in the warmest sections of the state.

HETEROSPATHE [11] elata. Sagisi Palm. Tropical. Dutch East Indies. A tall unarmed and very graceful palm, with slender trunk and pinnate leaves. A splendid tub and conservatory plant in its younger state. Distinguished by soft drooping leaves and peculiar chocolate brown color of the new foliage.

HOWEA [12] Forsteriana. (Kentia Forsteriana.) Forster Palm. Tropical. Lord Howe's Island. One of the best known and most satisfactory tub and conservatory palms, with its long leaves and drooping pinnae, it is very seldom planted out of doors.

HYDRIASTELE [13] Wendlandiana. Tropical Australia. A slender trunked, rapid growing specimen, with dark arched leaves, the ends of the pinnae being notched and toothed. Of late it has erroneously been referred to as the "True Seaforthia." Fine for tub culture and ideal for moist, warm situations.

HYOPHORBE [14] Verschaffeltii. Spindle Palm-Pignut Palm. Tropical. Mauritius. This pinnate leaved palm attracts much attention due to the triangular formation of the trunk below the leaves and the yellow band extending the full length of the leaf blade. Thrives well in either sun or shade and is of fairly rapid growth.

LIVISTONA [15] chinensis. Chinese Fan Palm. Hardy. China. A rather slow growing subject, particularly suited to conservatory and greenhouse because of its large handsome fan leaves. For outdoor planting it is recommended for partially shaded situations. Especially suited for large lawns where its handsome foliage can show to advantage.

OREODOXA [16] regia. Royal Palm. Tropical. Native. The king of palms, the Royal attains a height of 90 to 100 feet. The massive trunks appear as if built of cement and are slightly bulged near the middle and at the base. Their most distinguishing characteristic is the bright green zone between the cement-like trunks and the heavy crown of arching dark green foliage. Densely pinnate, the leaves sometimes attain a length of 12 feet. Thriving best in rich, moist soils, it will

Chrysalidocarpus—Areca Palm

not withstand the cold and can be grown successfully on high soils only by the use of copious quantities of muck, manure and leaf mold to retain moisture around the roots.

PHOENIX [17] canariensis. Canary Island Date. Hardy. One of our hardiest palms, it is also one of the most satisfactory and widely distributed. Tall growing, with a massive trunk, the long graceful leaves droop almost to the ground. Suited to street, park and lawn planting, thriving best on rich moist soils.

P. reclinata. Senegal Date. Sub-tropical. Africa. Much used as a house and conservatory palm in its young state, this is one of the finest of the group for lawn and screen planting. The leaves are gracefully arched, dark green, and unless the suckers are removed will form a dense clump of feathery foliage completely hiding the slender leaning trunks.

P. Roebelenii. Pigmy Date. Sub-tropical. Southeast Asia. A dwarf species especially suited for pot and tub culture, it makes one of the handsomest plants for urn planting that we know of. The foliage is so fine as to appear almost fernlike, and the plant thrives equally well in either sun or shade. Especially suited for patio and for lawns where a dwarf palm is desired.

P. rupicola. Cliff Date. Sub-tropical. India. One of the most graceful of the larger date palms, forming a slender trunk crowned with long, curving, pinnate foliage, bright green and quite soft. Useful in its young state for tub culture, thriving in house or conservatory, but should be given a protected location when grown out of doors.

Phoenix Roebelenii—Pigmy Date

Arecastrum—Queen Palm

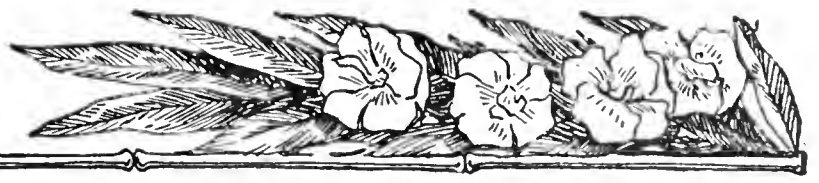
P. sylvestris. The Wild Date of India. Hardy. India. Very tall, this is a fast growing species with a large trunk, retaining the stout leaf boots for a much longer period than do most of the dates. Distinguished by the handsome crown of gray-green foliage and the large clump of exposed roots at the base. Faster in growth than the canariensis this is a splendid palm for all portions of the state.

SABAL [18] Blackburniana. Blackburn's Palmetto. Hardy. West Indies. The tallest of the species, sometimes reaching a height of 80 feet. The leaves are larger than the native cabbage palmetto, more drooping and very handsome. Very desirable for out of door planting in Florida.

S. havanensis. Cuban Palmetto. Sub-tropical. Differing from the native species chiefly because of its larger leaves and the fact that it is not as hardy as the others of the type. Worthy of more general planting.

S. Palmetto. Cabbage Palmetto. Hardy. S. E. United States. This palm forms an erect trunk crowned by a large head of fan-shaped leaves. Suited to street planting in Florida where other less hardy species will not thrive. Recently it has been extensively planted as a lawn subject, and lends itself splendidly to naturalistic landscape groups.

S. umbraculifera. Giant Palmetto. Hardy. West Indies. The handsomest of the group, the large clean trunk and massive recurving leaves very beautiful. Merits wider use.



Cycas circinalis—Queen Sago

S. Yapa. Atwood Sabal. Sub-tropical. Cuba. One of the Cuban species, this Sabal is distinguished by its magnificent head of foliage. Very large, dark green above and bluish-green below, the leaves are gracefully recurved. The trunk is smaller than most of the species, and the petioles of the leaves persist throughout the life of the palm.

THRINAX [19] argentea. (Coccothrinax argentea.) Thatch palm. Sub-tropical. W. Indies. Lovely dwarf fan-leaved palm, makes a handsome pot or tub plant while small, and thrives out of doors in any shaded situation. Invaluable for patio use and is very decorative, especially interplanted with ferns or azaleas.

WASHINGTONIA [20] robusta. Thread Palm. Hardy. California and Arizona. This hardy, fan-leaved palm is particularly suited to Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. Of rapid growth, it thrives in thin soils and is especially recommended for the sandy sections of the state. Quite distinct from the Palmettos, it forms a heavy trunk, crowned by a compact head of fan leaves, copiously furnished with white threads, from whence it derives its common name.

Rare and Unusual Varieties

We have a number of varieties of palms in small numbers of each, on which we will be glad to quote collectors on application.

CYCADS

This interesting group, though not Palms, is invaluable in the Florida landscape and, since they more closely resemble the palms than any other group, are included in this section. Commonly interplanted with palms they are regarded by the majority as members of that family but they are really a distinct order, being the most primitive of the living gymnosperms.

Those listed are the ones best adapted to Florida conditions.

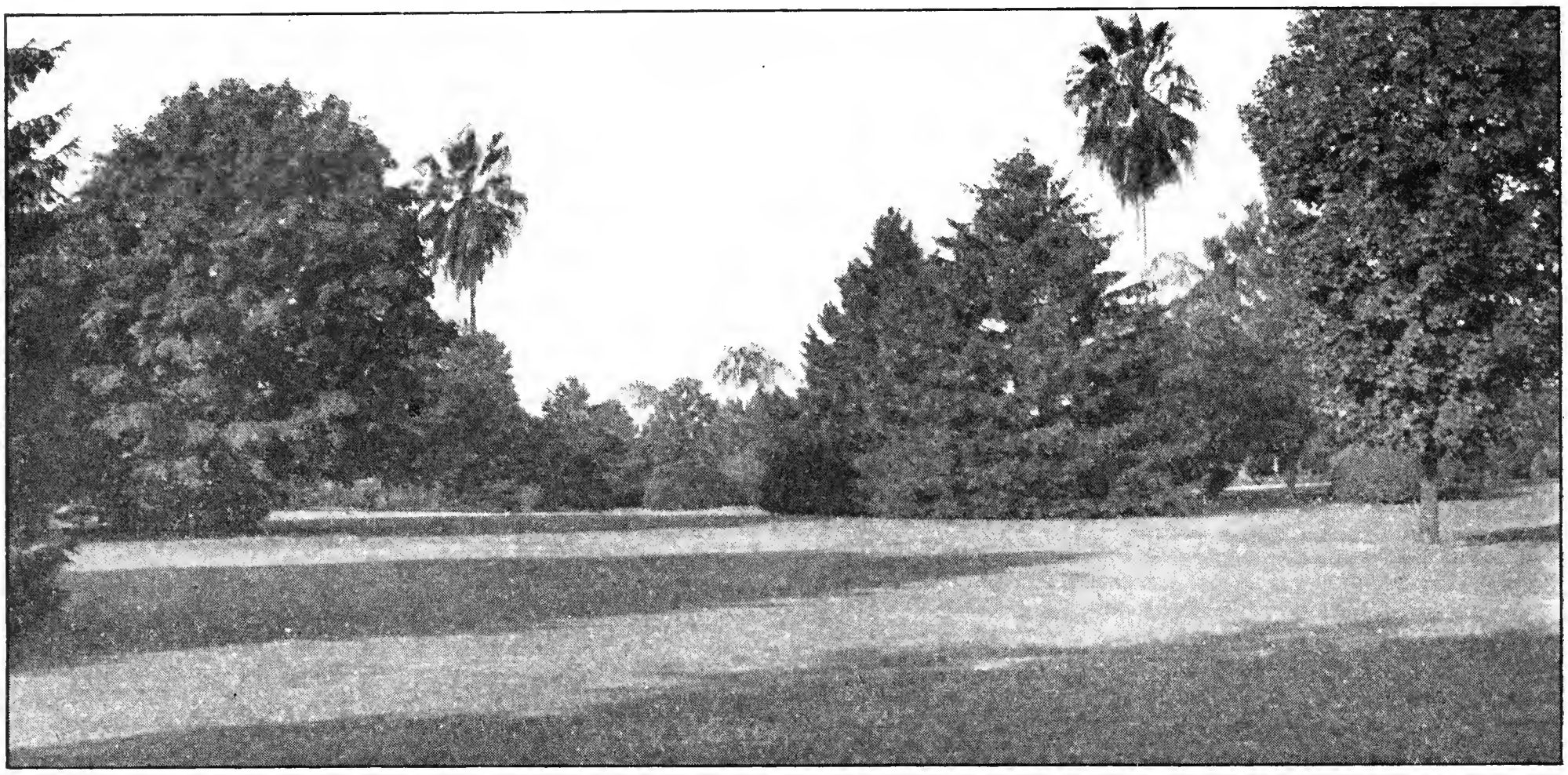
CYCAS [21] circinalis. Queen Sago or Fern Palm. Tropical. East India. Undoubtedly the most beautiful of the species, of fairly rapid growth, when planted in partial shade soon produces a crown of broad, waxy, fernlike leaves, attaining in a mature specimen a length of from six to eight feet. Grows well in full sun but the leaves are not so long. Should be protected from cold winds.

C. revoluta. Sago Palm. Hardy. Japan. So well known as to require little description. While quite slow in growth this Sago attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. The stiff, fernlike leaves appear as if waxed and are borne in a crown at the top of the trunk. From 3 to 5 feet long the leaves form a complete circular mound of lovely green. Splendid for lawn planting, the Sago is also recommended as a tub specimen, and takes kindly to house culture.

DION [22] edule. Sub-tropical. Mexico. Quite rare in Florida, this Cycad has very stiff, almost horizontal leaves forming a wide circle at the apex of the trunk. Light green, very rigid and not so waxy as the other forms, the pinnae are notched at the ends. When grown in conservatories among ferns and "damp house" plants it has a much softer appearance and a decided bluish cast. Large plants are exceedingly rare and seen only in the finest collections.

ZAMIA [23] umbrosa. (Zamia pumila.) Hardy. Native. Flourishing in the heavier soils of the state, the umbrosa has erect leaves, with the larger individual leaflets which are somewhat toothed at the end. It sometimes reaches a height of 3 feet.

Sabal palmetto framed between Date Palms



Tree shadows give pattern to the lawn

Shade Trees

No subjects add so much intimate charm and homelike atmosphere to the private grounds as do trees. And serving as background, trees give the home a setting, and perspective to the grounds as a whole, such as nothing else can. For street planting, too, they add tremendously to the attractiveness of the community, and the leading cities and towns of Europe, and many in this country, spend millions of dollars annually in the proper planting and maintenance of their street trees. Almost invariably the real character of a town and its citizens is reflected by the interest shown in street and park planting. In Florida particularly where it is a matter of hard business sense to do everything possible to attract tourists and permanent residents, serious consideration should be given to extending the tree planting program, both public and by cooperation with private citizens. We invite correspondence on this aspect of civic development work.

As in Palms those marked Hardy are fairly cold resistant and may be planted throughout the state generally; those marked Tropical are suited for only the extreme southern part of the state or in very protected areas; while those marked Sub-tropical are intermediate—will stand some cold, but not a severe freeze, and even when frozen back will generally come again quickly from the roots. They should, however, receive some protection during the coldest weather.

ACACIA [1] macracantha. Sub-tropical. Jamaica. Rather low and spreading this tree forms a mound of lacy pinnate foliage. Dark green in color, it is quite thorny when young but the thorns are not so pronounced when fully grown. The flowers are borne in the spring and are small fragrant balls of yellow.

A. auriculiformis. Tropical. Australia. A recent introduction that makes a handsome, thick-foliaged shade tree with very dark green almost sickle-shaped leaves (phyllodia) and bearing a profusion of tiny golden-yellow flowers in dense pendulous spikes.

ACER [2] rubrum. Scarlet or Swamp Maple. Native. Hardy. Deciduous. While rather slow in growth, this interesting Maple is suited to all parts of the state and particularly so to the moist sections. Very colorful in the autumn with the brilliant red leaves and in the spring with the winged red fruit which follows the bloom of mid-winter. A splendid subject for street planting.

ADENANTHERA [3] pavonina. Red Sandalwood. Circassian Bean. Tropical. Africa. This medium sized, pinnate-leaved tree is quick growing and quite attractive as an ornamental. The yellow flowers in terminal spikes borne in the spring are followed by long pods filled with bright red seed sometimes used as beads. These seed were

SHADE TREES, Continued

at one time used as a measure of weight by jewelers. The wood from the center of the stems yields a red dye.

ALBIZZIA [4] **Lebbek.** Woman's Tongue. Sub-tropical. Asia and Africa. Adapted to a wide range of soil this quick growing tree is a splendid subject for shade on the lawn, giving the same effect as the Royal Poinciana but is much hardier. The greenish yellow flowers in terminal clusters are quite attractive, and are followed by long thin pods that keep up a continual motion in the breeze, from whence came the name. It is deciduous for a few weeks during the dry season or late spring.

ARAUCARIA [5] **Bidwillii.** Bunya-bunya pine. Sub-tropical. Australia. Probably the most distinctive and tropical appearing conifer in Florida the Bunya-bunya is a splendid lawn subject when given plenty of room. It makes a large pyramid-shaped tree with dark green foliage. Commonly called the Monkey Puzzle in the southern part of the state, it will stand considerable cold when grown but needs some protection when young.

A. **Cunninghamii.** Moreton Bay Pine. Tropical. Australia. This is a handsome blue-green form of the A. excelsa; and while not quite so symmetrical makes a very fine feathery specimen if given some care. As it does not take kindly to pot or tub culture, the young plants never show to advantage until they have been planted in the open ground for several years.

BAUHINIA. [6] Mountain Ebony. India. Embracing as they do some of our showiest flowering trees, the Bauhinias are unfortunately bare of leaves for at least a part of the winter. The large bi-lobed leaves are very attractive, and the orchid-shaped blooms in various shades are borne along the limbs in great profusion during the early spring. In its native country the bloom buds, and the tender foliage are used as a salad or made into pickles. The roots, however, are considered quite poisonous.

B. **alba. (B. variegata.)** Sub-tropical. This is the form of Bauhinia with pure white orchid-like flowers in the early spring.

B. **variegata.** Sub-tropical. The hardiest of the genus and at present the better known of the group. Blooms in early spring with flowers three or more inches across of a pleasing lavender with a deeper purple center petal—very much like orchids.

B. **purpurea. (B. triandra.)** Sub-tropical. Resembles B. variegata in habit of growth, although it is generally more symmetrical. Foliage is not so leathery and more pointed. The masses of delicately scented pink flowers appear in the fall.

BIXA [7] **Orellana.** Annatto. Tropical. Tropical America. A small tree or large shrub with large bronze-green heart-shaped leaves and terminal panicles of rose-colored flowers. The seed pods resemble a brilliant red chestnut burr, and from the pulp around the rather small seed an orange dye used in coloring butter, cheese and other food products is made. Usually forms a clump and makes an attractive lawn subject.

BOMBAX [8] **malabaricum.** Red Cotton Tree. Tropical. India. Though listed as tropical this handsome tree will grow in the warmer parts of the sub-tropical area of Florida if given some protection. In appearance it is much the same as the ceiba, except that the digitate leaves usually have five parts and the flowers which appear in the winter while the tree is bare of leaves are red instead of white or pinkish as they are in the ceiba.

BRACHYCHITON [9] **acerifolium.** Flame Tree. Sub-tropical. Australia. Reaching a height of about sixty feet in its native country, this handsome tree is as yet very little known in Florida. The large, shining, deeply lobed foliage is very attractive, and the showy trusses of bright scarlet flowers in late spring are very beautiful. It thrives in both moist and dry soils, but apparently blossoms better if given a dry situation.

BUCIDA [10] **buceras.** Black Olive. Tropical. Native. A very rapid growing tree that is gaining favor as a street and windbreak subject on the lower East Coast of Florida due to its resistance

Bauhinia—Mountain Ebony

to wind damage. Of spreading habit it forms a splendid head of small dark green leathery foliage. It may be grown with a single trunk or as a clump with several stems. The fruit and flowers are inconspicuous.

CALOPHYLLUM [11] inophyllum. Alexandrian Laurel. Tropical. Little known as yet this tree is fast coming into favor due to its resistance to salt spray. The foliage is very attractive and it will be a decided addition to beach plantings in protected areas.

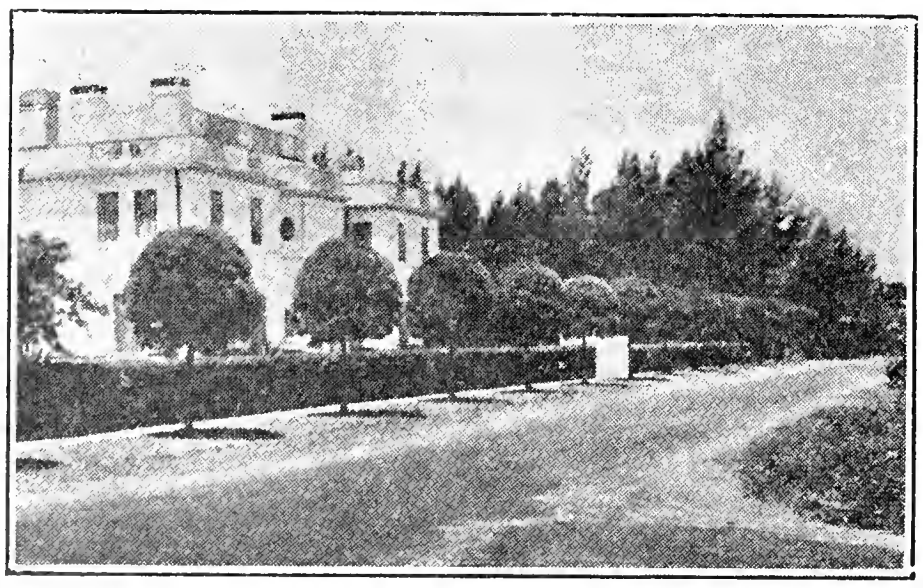
CASSIA [12] Beareana. Tropical and sub-tropical with protection. This rare form of the Cassia is one of the hardier types, standing more cold than any except the siamea. A rather small tree with handsome dark green pinnate leaves and terminal spikes of large yellow flowers making it one of the finer additions to lawn or group plantings where hardy. It flowers in early spring and again in the summer.

C. Fistula. Golden Shower. Tropical. India. This is a small graceful tree with large pinnate leaves and racemes of golden yellow flowers in early spring. It is much prized in India where it is known as the "Indian Laburnum" but is too tender to be of use except in the more protected sections of the state.

C. nodosa. Pink Shower. Tropical. India. Undoubtedly this variety has the most beautiful foliage of the group. It is spreading in form and the densely pinnate leaves are lovely all the year; and when in full flower during the late spring and summer, the masses of large rose pink flowers all along the limbs make it one of our showiest tropical trees.

C. siamea. (C. Floridana.) Tropical. Malay. Rather more hardy than most of the tropical species of Cassia, this is a quick growing tree with delicate, pinnate, bronze-green foliage and clusters of small yellow flowers borne several times during the year. Not so showy as the others it is, however, more symmetrical in habit and blooms when quite young.

CASTANOSPERMUM [13] australe. Moreton Bay Chestnut. Sub-tropical. Australia. A rather tall tree with large shining pinnate leaves and yellow and orange flowers borne in racemes all along the branches and upper part of the trunk in early spring. It is very handsome and showy. The large seed pods resemble a bean and contain from three to five chestnut-like seed, said to be palatable when roasted, but highly astringent and poisonous if eaten raw.



Showing Casuarina used as hedge, sheared specimens, and natural planting

CASUARINA SPECIES. [14] Australian Pine. Beefwood or She-Oak. Tropical and Sub-tropical. Australia and Tropical Asia. The Casuarina is one of the best known and more widely used of all the ornamental trees in Florida; and by the use of the different varieties they may be grown in almost any section of the state. It may be used in hedges, as clipped specimens, for windbreaks, as shade trees and for street planting; and in fact may be used any place where a tree would be used. It thrives in practically any soil and is particularly rapid in growth and free of disease.

C. Cunninghamiana. Hardy (Hardy Australian Pine). Almost identical with the rest of the species in general appearance, this variety stands the cold of the central areas of the state and is particularly useful as a windbreak, or hardy shade tree in the poorer soil situations. It will not stand salt spray or planting too near the beach, however, and should be given some protection from severe cold when quite young.

C. equisetifolia. Beefwood. Tropical. Probably the most tender of the species, this is particularly suited to the coastal region, and will grow along the beaches and on salt fills where no other trees will. It may be trimmed as a hedge or used as a protection for other plants more sensitive to the salt spray in beach plantings. It will stand but little cold, however, and should never be planted where there is danger of freezing.

C. glauca. Tropical. A glaucous form somewhat more dense than C. equisetifolia.

C. lepidophloia. Sub-tropical. Branches are more upright and foliage thicker than other varieties. Desirable for ornamental and windbreak purposes. Propagated from suckers.

CECROPIA [15] palmata. Shakewood. Tropical. While usually classed as a fruit this tree is really more valuable as an ornamental. It is tall and slender with a head of large palmate leaves somewhat resembling the Papaya, and gives a distinctive touch to any tropical planting. The fruits resemble drooping "fingers" and taste somewhat like the Fig. As it is dioecious several trees should be planted together to insure a bearing specimen.

CEIBA [16] pentandra. (Eriodendron anfractuosum) Kapok. Tropical. One of the most distinctive trees found in the southern part of the state, with the large buttressed trunks, and branches in whorls around the stem. It requires a large area to be grown to best advantage. The trunk is spiny when the tree is young but becomes practically smooth as it matures. It is deciduous and the large pink blooms in summer are very showy. This is the source of the Kapok of commerce.

SHADE TREES, Continued

CHRYSOPHYLLUM [17] oliviforme. Satin Leaf. Tropical. Native. A small compact tree with bright shining dark foliage, the under surface of which seems to be covered with brilliant coppery satin. One of our most beautiful subjects for mass plantings; it stands the sandy soils near the coast very well.

CINNAMOMUM [18] Camphora. Camphor Tree. Hardy. China. A large spreading tree, hardy throughout the state, the camphor with its handsome dark green foliage and massive top is one of our best shade trees, thriving as it does along the coastal region as well as on the thinner upland soils. It is sometimes used as a hedge in the northern part of the state where it is rather extensively grown. It has also been found to be very resistant to wind damage.

C. Cassia. Chinese Cinnamon. Cassia Bark Tree. Sub-tropical. China. This resembles the camphor in general appearance but has more pointed foliage and is more rapid in growth and of a denser and more spreading habit branching from the ground up. It is the source of cassia buds, cassia oil and a substitute for cinnamon bark. It has also been found valuable as a windbreak and landscape subject in the central and southern areas of the state.

CLUSIA [19] rosea. Monkey Apple. Tropical. West Indies. An interesting subject that makes a fine tub plant while young, the Clusia has heavy waxy leaves from five to nine inches long and almost as broad and of a rather light green color. The flowers are thick-petaled, white to delicate pink, but last only a very short while. In the wild state the tree has the same habit as the Strangler Fig, starting in the tops of other trees and sending down aerial roots to the ground.

COCCOLOBIS [20] floridana (C. laurifolia). Tropical Pigeon Plum. Native. A large shrub or small tree this resembles its relative the sea grape very little, except that it is also well suited for planting along the coast and stands the salt spray very well. The foliage is rather large, dark green and shining; and the fruit resembles a small plum and is considered edible.

C. uvifera. Seagrape. Tropical. Native. The Seagrape is so well known that it needs little description, since it is found growing all along the warmer coastal regions of Florida. It is rather small and spreading in habit with large rounded, leathery leaves, and fruit borne in clusters of purplish berries resembling bunches of grapes. Invaluable as a beach plant it will grow with full exposure to the salt spray. It will also thrive inland if not exposed to severe cold.

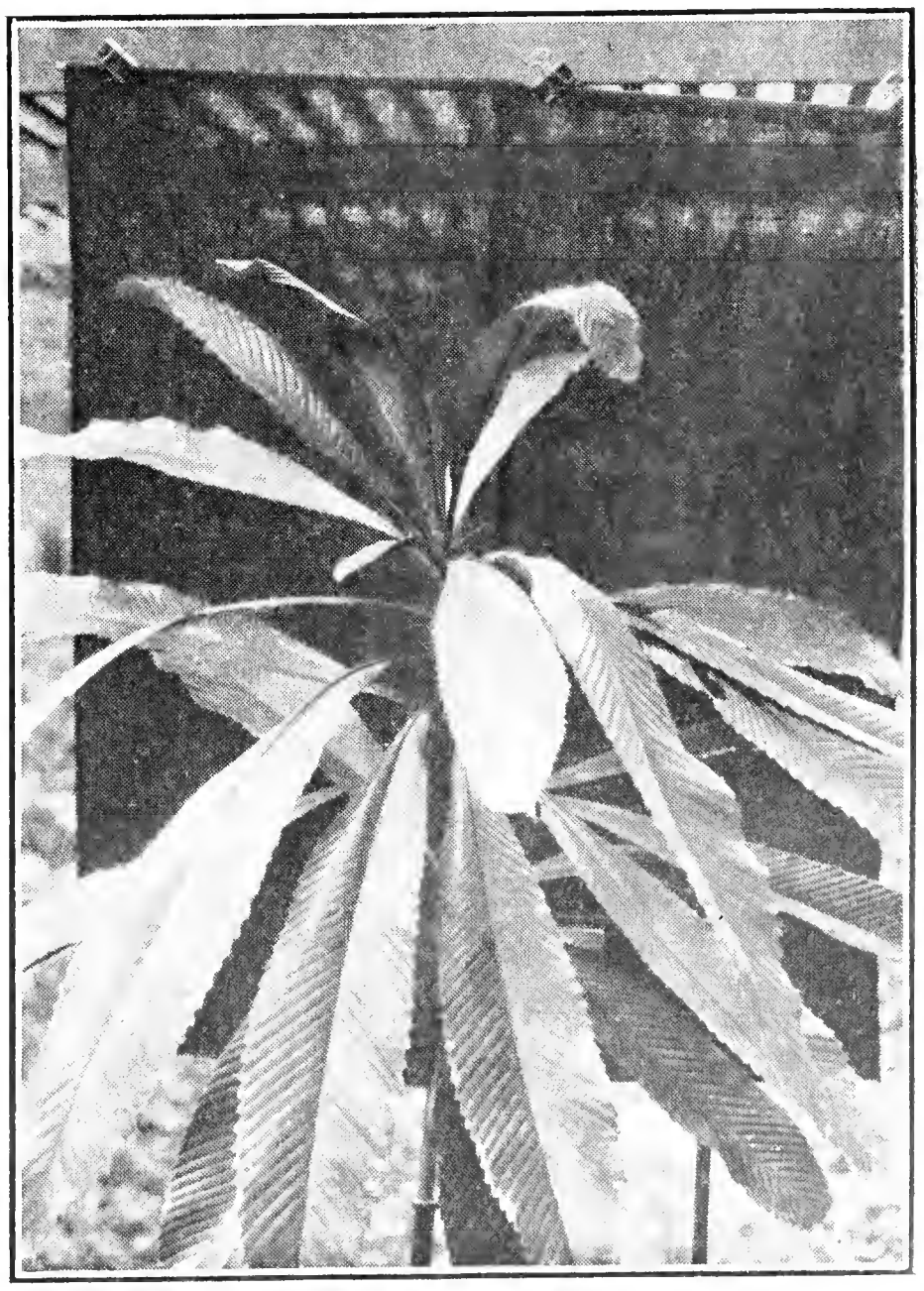
CORDIA [21] Sebestena. Geiger-tree. Tropical. Native of the Keys. A rather small tree with a round top and large very rough deep green leaves. Large clusters of brilliant orange-red flowers are borne several times during the year. It will stand salt conditions along the coast but is extremely tender.

COUROUPITA [22] guianensis. Cannon Ball Tree. Tropical. Guiana. This is a large erect-growing tree that is quite rare in Florida but is very interesting not only for its unusual flowers and fruits but also for the fact that it is closely related to the Brazil nut. The flowers are large. pinkish-red. and curiously folded around the cluster of yellow stamens, followed by large heavy fruit about the size and shape of a cannon ball from whence comes the common name of the tree. This fruit gives off a very strong odor when ripe.

CUPANIA [23] sapida. Akee Tree. Tropical. A small to medium sized evergreen tree that is usually classed as one of the fruits. However, the heavy and rather coarse compound leaves and interesting highly colored fruits give it a decided ornamental value.

DELONIX [24] regia. Royal Poinciana. Tropical. Madagascar. This beautiful pinnate-leaved tree is very rapid in growth, forming a beautiful umbrella-shaped top in a few years. The large brilliant scarlet flowers in early summer make it one of the showiest trees of the tropics. It is somewhat deciduous in the winter months and stands very little cold so should be planted only in protected areas.

DILLENIA [25] indica. Tropical. Asia. A shapely tree with large showy leaves resembling the loquat and with flowers somewhat like the magnolia except for the cluster of yellow stamens in the center. This is one of the more interesting of the tropical trees. The fruit which is composed of large fleshy scales closely folded together in a compact ball is useful in jelly making.



Dillenia indica

SHADE TREES, Continued

ELAPHRIUM [26] simaruba. Gumbo-Limbo. Bursera simaruba. West Indian Birch. Tropical. Native. A very tall rapid growing tree with spreading head of dark green handsome foliage and distinctive brown, papery bark. This subject is particularly useful on the keys and the lower section of the state as it thrives very well on the thin, rocky soils.

EUCALYPTUS. [27] Sub-tropical. Australia. A group of very rapid growing and fairly hardy trees especially suited to planting on large properties. Will stand some exposure to salt air and thrive well on fresh fills. The following varieties have been found to do well in Florida.

E. robusta. Swamp Mahogany. Undoubtedly the best for Florida planting, the robusta is more spreading in habit of growth, making a better shade tree than the other varieties. The foliage is large, dark green and quite glossy. The bark of the tree is rough, dark brown and does not shed off like some of the other species.

E. rostrata. Red Gum. This variety is unusually hardy and is grown more generally than the other species. It makes a very large tall tree with handsome narrow leaves, although the leaves are much broader in the young specimens. It prefers rather moist soil, but will grow on thin dry soil and fills.

E. rudis. Desert Gum. This species apparently will stand more water than most of the group and may be planted in areas subject to inundation. The leaves are rather thin, rounded, and gray green in color. It also appears to be quite hardy.

E. tereticornis. Gray Gum. One of the most rapid growing of the group, it is quite valuable in Florida where a quick shade is desired. Leaves are rather broad in the young plants but become thin and lance-shaped as the tree matures. The bark is thin, grayish and frequently flakes off in thin layers.

EUGENIA [28] Hookeriana. Australian Bush Cherry. Sub-tropical. Australia. This was first thought to be a shrub when it was introduced but has been found to be a very handsome spreading tree with pyramidal top. The foliage is small, dark glossy green and as it is quite thick it makes a splendid shade tree for the lawn. It will also withstand a certain amount of salt spray. The new leaves are bright red for a time and the clusters of brilliant carmine "cherries" that follow the creamy white flowers are very attractive in summer. This may also be used as a hedge or clipped subject as it stands shearing well.

E. malaccensis. Large Fruited Rose Apple. Tropical. This is more tropical than the Rose Apple and has much larger and more luxuriant foliage. The pinkish purple flowers are followed by fragrant red fruit. A very handsome subject.

E. myrtifolia. Sub-tropical. Australia. Another form of the E. Hookeriana, this type is more slender in habit and not so spreading and while it will form a fair sized tree eventually, it is more often used as a hedge or formal clipped subject. If allowed to grow naturally it will form a slender pyramidal tree with foliage from the ground up. The leaves are rather small, dark green and shining. The new growth is brilliant red. Fairly rapid in growth it does well on a variety of soils, but seems to be a rather heavy feeder. Unlike the Hookeriana it does not apparently fruit in Florida, though it blossoms profusely in the spring. A splendid lawn subject it is usually planted in groups so that it will form a mass of dark green all the way up from the ground.

FICUS [29] altissima. Lofty Fig. Tropical. India. One of the tallest of the Ficus species, the altissima is very rapid in growth and vigorous. The large leathery leaves are a glossy green, rounded and beautifully veined with white. It is splendidly adapted to street work in the southern part of the state, but it should not be planted in narrow parkways or too near sewage systems on account of the large root system. On a large lawn it is particularly beautiful and if left alone it will make a spreading tree, sending down aerial roots and eventually becoming very like the true banyan.

F. benjamina. Java Fig. Weeping Laurel. Tropical. Malaya. The most graceful of the species the weeping laurel is a rather large spreading tree with long drooping branches and small dark green laurel-like leaves. It is much used as a street tree because of its compact habit of growth. It is also a very lovely lawn subject and particularly beautiful when the long drooping branches are covered with the tiny red "figs." Symmetrical in habit of growth it does not form the aerial roots as readily as the other types and may be kept in bounds very easily.

F. elastica. Indian Rubber. Tropical. India. This is the type grown by florists as an ornamental pot plant, but here in Florida it forms a very large tree, with large deep green waxy leaves. The new leaves are lighter in color and the leaf buds are incased in a bright red sheath, making a pleasant color contrast. Due to its immense size and great height, it is not suited to street planting, and should only be used in a situation suited to a tree of this sort. Specimens of large size with a number of "trunks" formed by the aerial roots which have reached the ground and started growth are found in a great many of the older plantings in Florida, and never fail to excite wonder at their size and beauty.

F. elastica variegata. A variegated form of the elastica with light green, cream and white variegation. A splendid subject for pot or tub culture as it is very slow growing and is not suited to outside planting as the lack of chlorophyll in the leaves causes them to burn badly if exposed to the full sun.

F. indica. Tropical. Malaya. Very similar to the altissima in appearance this variety has somewhat softer leaves, and the new growth is inclined to be quite red and covered with a soft velvety down. Not quite so rapid in growth as the altissima the mature trees are rather difficult to tell apart.

SHADE TREES, Continued

F. infectoria. Tropical. India. Rather more adapted to lawn planting than the other types of Ficus the infectoria has medium sized light green leaves which are rather pinkish on the tips of the new growth. It forms a large spreading tree with a beautiful light colored trunk which makes it one of the more interesting and unusual types. The leaves are rather small for a Ficus and quite thin in texture. Unlike the other types it sheds its leaves in late spring and is bare for a space of about two weeks when the foliage is renewed. During the late summer the branches are covered with small "figs" which drop when about the size of a pea.

F. macrophylla. Moreton Bay Fig Tree. Tropical. Australia. Rather hardier than most of the species, the macrophylla has large foliage very similar to the elastica but thinner and lighter green and more tapering. In general growth it is upright, and makes a very handsome specimen that can be recommended for street and lawn planting. Unfortunately it has been very little used and deserves wider recognition on account of its hardiness.

F. nitida (F. retusa). Indian Laurel. Tropical. Southeastern Asia. This tree has been very popular on the East Coast and warmer section of the state as a street tree because of its upright habit of growth, compact head of foliage and the fact that it withstands severe wind. The small laurel-like leaves are dark green, glossy and form a dense mass. In shape it is rather tall, upright in growth, and pyramidal. The new foliage is rather light in color forming a pleasing contrast to the older darker green leaves. Of late this tree has not proven quite so satisfactory because of a thrip that attacks the new foliage in the spring; but recently a thrip-proof variety has been introduced which does away with this trouble, and which is almost identical in appearance and habit to the older and better known type.

F. pandurata. Banjo Fig. Tropical. Seldom seen as an outdoor subject this is one of the most striking for pot or tub culture, and due to its slow growth it is to be highly recommended for this purpose. The leaves are extremely large and long with a general appearance somewhat like the back of a "fiddle". As it stands house culture well and is very unusual and tropical in appearance it can be used with splendid effect in patio work. It grows rather slowly when planted out of doors but will eventually make a handsome rounded top tree.

F. religiosa. Peepul or Sacred Bo-Tree of India. Tropical. Of special interest to the followers of Buddha, this beautiful Ficus is a valuable lawn and street tree and in protected areas it will make a very handsome subject. The long petioled leaves are rather thin, light green, and heart-shaped with a tapering tail-like appendage. Quite free of aerial roots and with a strong smooth trunk it makes a beautiful avenue or street tree. Sacred to the Buddhists, it is used as a Temple tree in India, and probably the world's oldest transplanted tree is one of this species still growing in Ceylon, brought there from India in 288 B. C. At one time an astringent used in treating diseased gums was made from the bark.

F. rubiginosa. Rusty Fig. Tropical. Australia. A rather compact tree of medium size with small leaves which are dark rich green above and brownish underneath. It is quite useful as a trimmed subject, or as a large shrub, and may be made into perfectly rounded specimens with very little trouble. If not trimmed it will make a rather low shrubby tree.

F. "Thrip-proof" P. I. 80-569. Tropical. This is a form introduced recently which resembles in general the F. benjamina but is resistant to damage from thrip.

F. utilis. Tropical. East Africa. A medium sized and single trunked species with very large and long leaves beautifully veined with white. In habit of growth it is round topped and spreading with rather rough dark brown bark. While it is little used at present it is a splendid subject for lawn or street planting as it is not so inclined to spread out from the roots as are the other types.

FLACOURTIA [30] Ramontchi. Governors Plum. Tropical. Madagascar. A small to medium sized tree with rounded shining leaves, the Flacourtia makes a handsome specimen and is very satisfactory where a mound of green foliage is desired. Usually referred to as a fruit, so few of the seedlings are of the fruiting type that it is really more practical as an ornamental. The fruit, however, is edible and resembles a handsome dark red plum with a pleasant rather sweet flavor.

Grevillea robusta—Australian Silk Oak

SHADE TREES, Continued

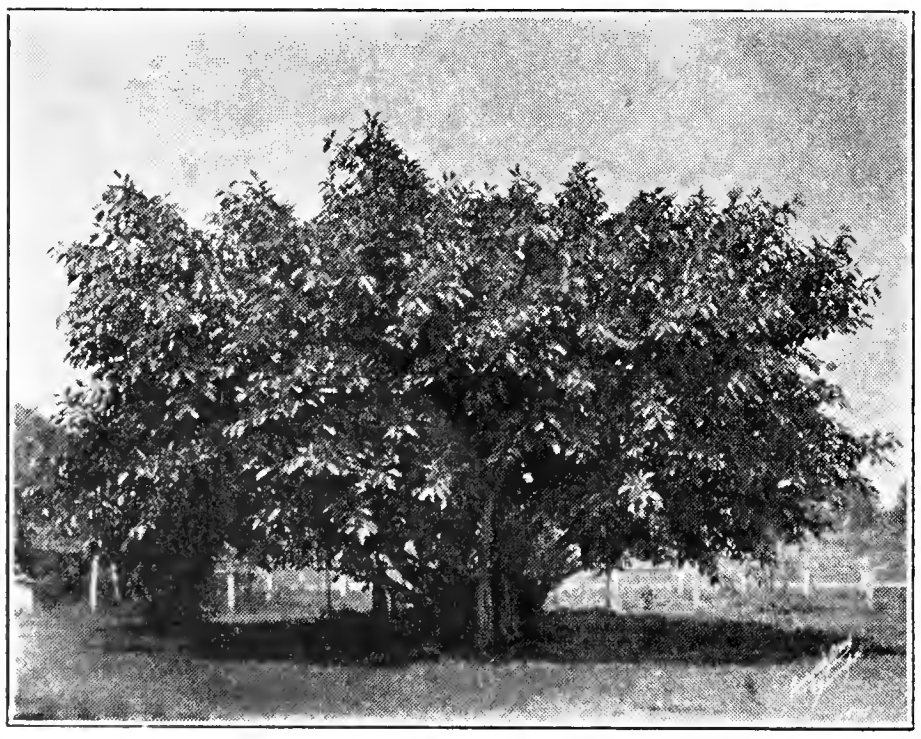
GORDONIA [31] Lasianthus. Loblolly Bay. Hardy. Native. A splendid subject for moist soils, the Gordonia is a rather tall tree with a narrow though compact head. The leaves are lanceolate, green above with silvery undersurface that shows to advantage when stirred by a breeze. The flowers are large, snowy white and borne in profusion during the spring months. It is well suited to all sections of the state but prefers a moist situation.

GREVILLEA [32] robusta. Silk Oak. Sub-tropical. Australia. A tall rapid growing tree with large spreading head of beautiful fern-like foliage, dark green above and silvery underneath. Evergreen, it is a splendid specimen for either lawn or street planting and is especially well suited to the high and well drained section of the state. The large trusses of orange yellow flowers with an undertone of brown are borne in profusion in the early spring.

HAEMATOXYLUM [33] campechianum. Logwood Tree. Tropical. Central America. A rather small tree with pinnate leaves and small yellow flowers. Its chief interest is in the fact that the red heartwood furnishes a valuable dye. It is not particularly valuable for landscape purposes—rather a collector's item for gardens in the warmer sections of the state.

HIBISCUS [34] tiliaceus (Paritium tiliaceum) Mahoe. Tropical. Old World Tropics. This is of particular interest because of its resistance to winds and the fact that it will grow in even the brackish sections along the seacoast. The mahoe is a very handsome subject reaching a height of about thirty feet with large rounded leathery leaves five to seven inches across and showy hibiscus-like flowers. It is a splendid beach subject.

HURA [35] crepitans. Sandbox Tree. Tropical. A very large, upright tree the sandbox is grown only in the extreme southern part of the state. It makes an attractive shade tree during the summer, the leaves being heart-shaped, large and of a pleasant shade of green. The curious seed pods were used at one time as containers for sand with which to blot ink and still make attractive novelties for the desk. The trunk is covered with short sharp spines.



Large Leaf Rubber Tree

ILEX [36] Cassine. Dahoon Holly. Hardy. Native. A rather small tree commonly found wild in rich moist soils and thriving better in the southern area than does the prickly-leaved variety. The berries are a rich red and borne in profusion. The foliage is small, dark green and with smooth edges.

I. cornuta Burfordii. A handsome holly having beautiful shiny green leaves with little spine. Large red berries. Plants offered propagated from berry bearing trees.

I. East Palatka. Leaves light green in color, it is a regular bearer of immense quantities of bright red berries. Compact in habit and a relatively fast grower.

I. opaca. Holly. Hardy. Native. This is the regular prickly-leaved Holly so much in demand at Christmas time, and while rather more suited to the northern and central areas of the state it can be grown in some sections of the more southern part. A very handsome tree it reaches a height of fifty feet with foliage dark green and prickly, limbs and trunk gray in color. The profusion of red berries are borne during the winter months. As the seedling trees do not all fruit, it is best to use grafted stock which may be transplanted in the winter months only.

JACARANDA [37] acutifolia (J. mimosaefolia). Sub-tropical. South America. One of the favorite flowering trees of Florida because of its delicate fern-like foliage and large panicles of lavender blue flowers in the spring. The Jacaranda, due to its hardiness and the fact that it prefers a well drained soil, should be more widely planted. It reaches a height of 40 or more feet with a large spreading top and is rivalled in beauty only by the Royal Poinciana.

KIGELIA [38] pinnata. Sausage Tree. Tropical. Tropical Africa. One of the sacred trees of Africa, the Sausage tree is planted in Florida for the novelty of its curious sausage-shaped fruits. It forms a medium to large tree with curious odd-pinnate leaves. The dull red tubular flowers are followed by the large sausage-shaped fruit suspended from the limbs by long cord-like stems.

KOELREUTERIA [39] formosana. Hardy. Japan. Though it is probably more suited to the northern part of the state, this deciduous tree will thrive almost as well in the southern part and should be more widely planted. Rather rapid in growth, the leaves are bi-pinnate with numerous serrate leaflets; and the panicles of small yellow flowers in the spring are followed by large curious bladder-like seed pods that closely resemble heavy panicles of gorgeous pink Buginvillaea.

SHADE TREES, Continued

MAGNOLIA [40] grandiflora. Hardy. Native. Reaching a height of eighty feet, this magnificent evergreen tree with broad shining leaves and large waxy white flowers six inches or more across is one of the loveliest of the southern evergreens. It is better suited to the northern and central parts of the state yet with proper care it will thrive fairly well farther south though it does not make such a large tree. It should be transplanted only during the winter months unless tub or box grown.

MELALEUCA [41] armillaris. Sub-tropical. Australia. Small tree or large shrub with slender drooping branches and white flowers in cylindrical spikes. This is one of the more graceful of the smaller Melaleucas and while not suited to all sections like the cajeput will apparently do quite well on high well drained soil.

M. hypericifolia. Sub-tropical. Australia. Small tree or large shrub with small lanceolate leaves. A very graceful subject for high well drained situations. This type is supposed to have red flowers but apparently has never flowered in the state. Very popular in California.

M. Leucadendra. Cajeput or Punk Tree. Sub-tropical. Australia. A slender tree of medium height with willowy branches and narrow gray-green foliage. The Melaleuca is one of our most practical subjects for planting near the salt water when not exposed to excessive salt spray, and in fact will thrive almost anywhere except in the colder sections of the state. The attractive flowers borne several times a year are creamy white and shaped like those of the bottle brush. The bark is soft, silvery-white, rather cork-like and peels off in thin layers.

NEPHELIUM [42] longanum. Longan Tree. Tropical. India. A very beautiful tree with dark green shiny leaves, but unfortunately rather tender. It is a relative of the Litchii and resembles it somewhat in growth but makes a much larger tree. The litchii-like fruit is brown, rather small and borne in large clusters, but with very little pulp.

OCHROSIA [43] elliptica. Tropical. Mascarene Islands. A small to medium sized tree with open rather limber branches and long blunt pointed leaves in whorls at the end of the branches. The flowers are small, creamy yellow and followed by clusters of beautiful red almond-shaped, non-edible fruit during the winter and spring. As yet quite rare in this country, this is a very handsome subject.

PARKINSONIA [44] aculeata. Jerusalem Thorn. Hardy. Tropical America. The drooping growth habit, unusual foliage and lovely flowers make this tree very ornamental but of little value as a shade tree. It makes a tree of about 30 feet in height armed in short sharp spines and very narrow pinnate leaves usually over a foot long. Numerous small bright yellow flowers are borne in loose racemes in the early spring and in small quantities during the summer.

PELTOPHORUM [45] ferrugineum. Tropical. Southeastern Asia. A large, fast growing tree with foliage very similar to that of the Royal Poinciana. The shoots and under side of the younger leaves are covered with a rusty velvety down. The showy, scented flowers, appearing in late summer, are borne in large terminal panicles and are yellow in color with an undertone of brown.

PITHECELLOBIUM [46] lanceolatum. Tropical. Central America. Rather smaller and slower in growth than the more common P. dulce, the Pithecellobium lanceolatum is a very handsome spreading tree with somewhat larger and more lanceolate leaves. The white bottle brush-like blooms come in summer and are followed by curiously twisted seed pods with long fleshy brilliant red arils on which the large black seed are suspended. A most interesting form and well worthy of more general planting.

P. dulce. Monkey Pod. Tropical. Central America, Mexico, and Philippines. A fairly large spreading tree with rather unsymmetrical grayish trunk and spines along the smaller branches. The foliage is quite small but distinct in appearance, and since it is of very rapid growth it makes an excellent shade tree that stands wind and coastal planting very well. The curious twisted seed pods are very ornamental and unusual.

PITTOSPORUM [47] viridiflorum. Cape Pittosporum. Sub-tropical. South Africa. With foliage somewhat like the shrub form of Pittosporum only larger, the Cape Pittosporum makes a very dense foliaged tree that reaches a height of 25 feet. Rather rapid in growth with handsome dark green and shining leaves, it is an interesting, hardy, but not particularly shapely tree.

PLEIOGYNIUM [48] Solandri. Burdekin Plum. Sub-tropical. This rapid growing evergreen tree with large compound leaves resembles the Spathodea somewhat; but is, of course, much hardier. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by large plum-like purple fruit useful in jelly making.

Quercus virginiana

SHADE TREES, Continued

PONGAMIA [49] pinnata. Pongam. Tropical. Tropical Asia and Australia. A quick-growing tree of medium size with thick, handsome dark green pinnate leaves. It has been found to be very resistant to high winds and is excellent for windbreaks and for street planting. The seed pods are short, flat, thick with incurving point and contain a single seed.

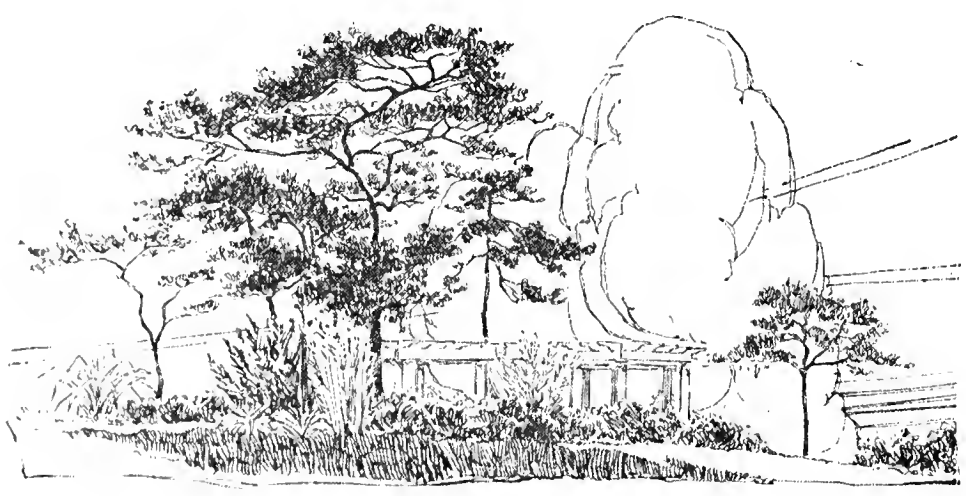
QUERCUS [50] laurifolia. Laurel Oak. Hardy. Native. A fairly rapid grower for an Oak, this variety is sometimes confused with the Water Oak. Suited to all parts of the state and adapting itself to almost all conditions, it makes a magnificent round headed tree with handsome dark green foliage. It is especially recommended for street and lawn planting. Specimens are all field-grown and transplant better during the winter months when they are fairly dormant.

Q. virginiana. Live Oak. Hardy. Native. A little slower in growth than the Laurel Oak, and not so symmetrical in habit, the Live Oak is nevertheless the more permanent tree and a large specimen cannot be exceeded in beauty and majesty by any other of the southern oaks. The foliage is thicker than that of the Laurel Oak and a little more grayish in tone; it is highly recommended for lawn and parkway planting where a permanent, hardy, evergreen tree is desired.

SCHOTIA [51] brachypetala. Kaffir-Bean Tree. Sub-tropical. South Africa. A small tree, not over thirty feet in height, with pinnate leathery leaves, some of which are shed during the winter just before the bloom appears in the early spring. The many branched clusters of dark red flowers are very attractive to the bees and humming birds.

SPATHODEA [52] campanulata. African Tulip Tree. Tropical. This is one of the very showy tropical trees with an erect habit of growth, large odd-pinnate leaves and crowns of large orange-scarlet, tulip-shaped flowers during the summer. It reaches a height of 60 to 70 feet and being very rapid in growth if frozen back will grow out again very quickly. A splendid shade tree wherever hardy and very lovely in blossom.

S. Nilotica. Tropical. Tropical Africa. This variety of the Spathodea resembles the campanulata very much in all respects except size. Being much smaller and more rounded, it is better suited to lawn planting and the clusters of brilliant flowers being nearer the ground are more showy and more easily seen.



SWIETENIA [53] Mahagoni. Mahogany. Tropical. Native. This interesting native tree makes a splendid quick-growing shade tree in the warmer sections of the state. Generally considered an evergreen it loses its large rather thick pinnate leaves for a short time during the spring. Though it does not attain the height in Florida that it does in Central America, the mahogany is a very handsome tree that lends added variety to the tropical landscape.

TABEBUIA [54] argentea (Tecoma argentea) Sub-tropical. Paraguay. A rather small tree with gray-green digitate leaves on long petioles and a most interesting light colored trunk. It does not seem to be able to decide whether it is a vine or a tree for several years while young. However, with age it overcomes this handicap and becomes one of our handsomest spring flowering trees. The golden yellow tubular flowers are borne in immense panicles above the glaucous foliage during March and April.

TAMARINDUS [55] indica. Tamarind. Tropical. Asia. A rather large, low branching tree with rounded spreading top. It thrives well in rich soil in the warmer section of the state. The fruit is a rather brittle brown pod filled with an acid pulp from which a cooling drink is made. While it is grown commercially in India for this purpose it is considered merely an ornamental in this country.

TERMINALIA [56] Catappa. Tropical Almond. Tropical. Southeastern Asia. Limited to the very warmest sections of the state, the Terminalia is one of our most unusual trees. The large leathery, rather light green leaves, that turn beautiful shades of orange and red in the fall, and the whorled branches at right angles to the trunk and with considerable space between the whorls give it a most interesting "pagoda" shape. Suited to either warm sections away from the coast, or near the salt water, it never fails to attract attention. The almond-shaped fruits are considered edible but of no commercial value.

THESPESIA [57] populnea. Seaside Mahoe, Yellow Tulip Tree. Tropical. Native. A medium sized tree with heart-shaped leaves forming a spreading top, and showy yellow tulip-shaped flowers. It is particularly suited to seacoast planting where a rapid growing, showy tree is desired.

VITEX [58] quinanta. Hardy. China. Of rather recent introduction, this tree reaches a height of thirty feet and is considered quite hardy. The foliage is large, dark green and with much broader leaflets than the more common Agnus-castus. The flowers are inconspicuous but the tree is quite handsome and of fairly rapid growth.

In a bamboo garden

Bamboos and Grasses

In a limited way the clump bamboos serve many of the purposes of trees in larger plantings. They add interest and variety to the sky-line, cast long shadows of varied form in the early and late hours of the day, and suggest a feeling of enclosing bulk in the planting as a whole. But their especial usefulness in the South rests more on their power to add distinctively tropical effects to the landscape.

While they do well on a variety of soils, they do not like very thirsty land, and, as gross feeders, they respond readily to liberal applications of organic manures and fertilizers. Used for hedge and windbreak purposes, they can be planted very close together and in a few years will make effective and invaluable screen plantings for these purposes. Shallow ditching will offset any damage to other subjects from the foraging roots of the bamboos.

This interesting group has its place in every landscape planting, and since most of the group are not only very tropical in appearance, but withstand a great deal of cold weather, they are valuable to extend the atmosphere of the tropics to the more temperate states.

Those marked hardy will stand the cold over all the Gulf States, and sometimes much farther north. Those marked sub-tropical will stand without injury in all but the coldest section of the state. while those marked tropical will show injury in a temperature below a light frost. However, most of the group if frozen down will come again very quickly from the roots.

BAMBOOS

BAMBUSA [1] nana. Hardy. Japan. This group of bamboos is all of the smaller more graceful type, suited to lawn planting, making very handsome clumps. Some varieties are much taller and form larger clumps than others but all may be kept in bounds very well and most of them are completely hardy over the Gulf Coast.

B. nana Alphonse Karri. A very vigorous type forming large clumps. The strong canes are alternately striped green and yellow.

B. nana argentea. This type forms very dense clumps of small graceful canes that rarely exceed thirty feet in height. A valuable type for windbreaks.

B. nana argentea striata. This is a variegated form of the argentea but it has larger canes and is a little more vigorous in growth.

B. nana disticha (Sasa disticha). This is a very dwarf type that combines very beautifully with different forms of ornamental grass. Rarely reaching a height of more than ten feet, it has small canes and graceful, very finely cut foliage. Also makes a splendid hedge.

B. Thouarsi. Sub-tropical. China. A fine giant type of Bamboo that seems to stand quite a bit more cold than most of the larger caned types. In habit of growth it is erect and very vigorous, reaching a height of fifty feet.

B. vulgaris. Giant or Golden Bamboo. Tropical. This is probably the most common of the giant types in Florida, the graceful canes reaching a height of sixty or more feet. It forms a very large clump with graceful arching canes and feathery light yellow-green foliage.

DENDROCALAMUS [2] latiflorus. Cochin China. Sub-tropical. This is probably the handsomest of the giant bamboos for Florida use. Very erect in habit of growth, the canes are extremely large

and the large broad leaves are very dark green and much broader than those of the other giants. Rapid in growth it forms large clumps but does not spread badly. It is especially suited to use in skyline effects, and being quite hardy is to be recommended wherever a large Bamboo is desired.

D. strictus. Tropical. A very graceful type of the giant bamboo with rather smaller canes than the preceding that forms a very dense clump forty or more feet in height. The canes are almost solid when young and the narrow yellow-green foliage is borne on slender stems giving it a very feathery appearance. Unfortunately, it is inclined to be somewhat deciduous during the colder months.

PHYLLOSTACHYS [3] aurea. Hardy. Japan. This is a very hardy type of small caned bamboo, forming an irregular growth from underground canes. Splendid for naturalistic plantings and to thicken up the base of larger varieties. It can be confined quite easily, however, to a small area and is sometimes grown as a tub plant for patio use where it is very effective. Prefers a rather moist situation.

P. reticulata (P. Quilioi). Timber Bamboo. Hardy. China. Grown chiefly as a fishing-cane bamboo, this type reaches a height when fully grown of seventy feet and makes relatively large canes. One of the hardiest of the group, it may also be grown in most of the temperate states. Rather scattering in growth it does not form a clump and is therefore not very often used as a landscape subject. The smaller canes are used for fishing poles as they are very straight.

SASA [4] japonica (Arundinaria japonica). Arrow bamboo. Hardy. Japan. A rather dwarf bamboo rarely exceeding a height of ten feet that is especially suited to tub culture. It has slender stems with broad very pointed leaves ten inches or more long. It also makes a fine hedge or clump specimen throughout Florida.

Bambusa nana argentea striata

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ARUNDO [5] donax variegata. Gardener's Garter. Hardy. This very large grass forms a cane very much like the bamboo and attains a height of twelve feet. The large leaves are strikingly variegated with white in the early stages of growth, later becoming dark green. It quickly forms a large clump and the large plume-like flower heads are very handsome. As it is very hardy it is of particular interest to the middle states as well as in the south.

CORTADERIA [6] Selloana. Silver Pampas Grass. Hardy. A splendid large clump grass that is especially useful for planting at the base of bamboo in the south, but also makes a fine group for lawn planting. Forming a huge clump with age the foliage is very long and graceful, grey-green in color and narrowing down to a fine point. In the fall it produces a mass of large silvery white plumes over two feet in length that last for several weeks.

C. King of Roses. Pink Pampas Grass. Hardy. A form of the above and identical in every way except that the plumes are a light rose pink in color.

CURCULIGO [7] capitulata (C. recurvata). Tropical. Asia. This interesting grass-like subject with its broad dark green, deeply ridged leaves and stout stems is more often used as a tub specimen in conservatories or for patio decoration. However, it will grow outdoors in protected places, if given plenty of shade. Somewhat like palm grass in appearance it is a darker richer green and the leaves are much broader with deep ridges.

CYMBOPOGON [8] citratus. Lemon Grass. Subtropical. India. This is the grass from which oil of citronella is made. It forms a large loose clump of long narrow foliage that gives off a very distinct lemony odor when crushed or bruised.

CYPERUS [9] alternifolius. Umbrella Grass. Subtropical. This interesting subject forms a clump of tall round stems surrounded with a cluster of expanded foliage that somewhat suggests an umbrella. It thrives best on moist soil and is very effective in naturalistic pool plantings. It may also be used as a house plant, and may be grown in aquariums if given very shallow water.

C. Papyrus. Eygptian Paper Reed or Moses Bulrush. Tropical. The plant from which the ancient papyrus was made, the paper reed forms large clumps of tall green stems surmounted with a mass of fine hair-like green foliage. It may be grown either at the edge of the pool in moist soil or actually in the water if not too deep. Reaching a height of from six to ten feet it is unexcelled for pool or naturalistic planting along the stream. Very unusual and beautiful.

LIRIOPE [10] graminifolia (Ophiopogon Jaburan). Hardy. This is a splendid subject for border

planting or ground cover in shaded places where other grasses will not grow. The Liriope is a very attractive low-growing grass with rather broad dark green foliage and clusters of lavender flowers resembling grape hyacinths but much smaller. With proper care this will also do well in full sun.

MISCANTHUS [11] sinensis univittata. Japan Rush. Hardy. A very decorative grass forming a clump about four feet in diameter. The leaves are narrow with a prominent white mid-rib and the plumes are used for winter decoration in the dried state.

M. sinensis zebrinus. Zebra Grass. Hardy. The graceful foliage of this grass is regularly striped and blotched with yellow, the stripes running across the leaf rather than lengthwise giving it its common name of Zebra Grass.

MONDO [12] japonicum. Snake's Beard. Hardy. Japan. This dwarf growing, very dark green foliage grass is becoming very popular as a ground cover in shaded places or for a formal edging. The blades are quite narrow and with a height of only eight or ten inches it is a very attractive subject and withstands drought very well.

M. Jaburan var. vittata. An ornamental grass of the lily family with small light lilac colored flowers and striped leaves.

PANICUM [13] palmifolium. Palm Grass. Sub-tropical. A splendid clump-type of grass with broad leaves resembling a young palm leaf. This variety is of special interest for planting against walls, rockwork, and edging in front of larger growing types. Very vigorous in habit, it will thrive in both shade and sun and old clumps have been known to reach a height of five feet.

PENNISETUM [14] Ruppelii. Purple Fountain Grass. Hardy. A handsome and graceful type of grass used in bordering beds of larger plants. The plumes are soft and feathery with a light purple cast. Height usually not over 2½ to 3 feet.

LAWN GRASSES

BERMUDA GRASS [15] (Cynodon Dactylon). Asia and Australia. A very quick growing and tenacious grass that will usually succeed where all other grasses fail. The fine foliage makes it especially suited where a very closely clipped sod is desired and it succeeds quite well near the salt water. For best results it should be kept closely clipped. It makes an especially good base-sod for seeding to Italian rye grass.

CENTIPEDE GRASS [16] (Eremochloa ophiuroides). Asia and Australia. The centipede grass has proven very valuable for high sandy soils as it stands drought well. The foliage is fine and grows close to the soil so it requires less clipping than most lawns. Very tenacious in habit, it will choke out other less desirable grasses once it has a good start. If given plenty of water, it does not brown badly during the winter months.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS [17] (Lolium multiflorum). Though considered a northern lawn grass the Italian rye is our best subject for quick winter lawn or for top-sowing over other lawn grasses in the winter months to give a nice carpet of green. Sown in late October or early November, it germinates very quickly and gives a splendid green carpet that will last until warm weather in the spring. Best results are obtained by frequent clipping to make it stool out.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS [18] (Stenotaphrum secundatum). One of the older types of lawn grasses, the St. Augustine is still one of the finest. Leaves are rather broader than most but it clips well and soon forms a splendid carpet of rich green. Also succeeds well under partially shaded conditions.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (BLUE) [19] (Stenotaphrum secundatum). Bitter Blue. Resembles the preceding but is darker blue in color, and is said to be somewhat chinch-bug resistant, requiring less watering, mowing, and fertilizing.

TRIBULUS [20] terrestris. Tropical. This is a ground cover with bright yellow flowers and grayish-green close creeping foliage. It will cover pure white sand and is used in the lower south where other grasses fail.

WEDELIA [21] trilobata. Tropical. A wonderful cover for beach and poor sandy land. Will make a grass mat of bright green with small yellow flowers. Very tolerant to shade.

ZOYSIA [22] tenuifolia. Creeping, with fine close foliage useful for lawns and planting between paving and stepping stones; tolerant of a considerable amount of shade.

Bamboos and grasses in a Florida garden

Making an out-of-door living room with shrubbery

Shrubs

The gem without its setting is still a gem—yet consider what it loses in effect. And a house or just a specimen tree or palm without flowering and ornamental shrubs is like that—a gem without setting—a picture without a frame. How many homes costing thousands of dollars stare obtrusively into the public eye—they have none of that atmosphere expressive of well-rounded personality and character. There they stand, piles of brick or stone or wood, without any serious effort to add that eloquent touch of simple dignity that well-ordered planting can give. Sometimes there are a few plants set out at random but no studied attempt at creating a real picture of the home. Of course, the trained landscape artist can secure better effects than can the person of inexperience—that would be expected. But a little good taste goes a long way when in conjunction with a real desire to accomplish something, and if the home owner will give a little thoughtful attention to the pages of this book very satisfactory results can be obtained. And always keep before you this primary objective—purpose. Don't have a few meaningless specimens, forlorn and lonely, everlastingly flaunting their charms before a sophisticated audience—but make them serve a purpose in securing picturesque effects. Don't consider the plants for themselves, but reflect on what way they can serve in building up a picture.

While there are frequently points at which only a single specimen shrub will serve, as a rule it is better to lean toward mass planting. It will be wise to avoid setting out a few exotic pets around the lawn at random; remember that every time you break up your lawn with specimen shrubs you are foreshortening your foreground; at times this is permissible, but be sure that this is the case before you do so. It is preferable and safer to pile up your shrubs in heavy borders around the confines of your grounds to give them better definition and to soften the larger angles with whole "families" of shrubs as the size of the grounds permits. Where you want color—use it. Make great splashes if need be to get the effect toward which you are working. If you are limited to the number you can use, either reduce the area of your picture or increase the open area in the center—but use what you have to plant, in mass formation. Where you need background, build it as nature would, with lavish abandon, creating a truly natural effect. And don't forget your sky-line—remember that you are planning for years to come.

SHRUBS, Continued

ACACIA [1] Farnesiana. Sub-tropical. Tropics and sub-tropics. Rather open in structure with fine pinnate leaves and thorny branches. The chief use for the popinac is for planting near the salt water and for the perfume of the tiny fluffy yellow balls of bloom in the spring. This is one of the few Acacias that will thrive in Florida.

ACALYPHA [2]. Tropical. Tropics. Probably the highest colored group of plants in the botanical world, the Acalyphas reach their brightest color in the full sun during the fall and winter months. They are quite tender and stand only a light freeze; but luckily if nipped back or even frozen down they come back very quickly and are soon as handsome as ever. The varieties listed below are those that have proven most satisfactory for general use.

A. Godseffiana. Tropical. Rather dwarf in habit this reaches a height of only three to four feet. The rather large broad leaves are margined yellow and green, sometimes suffused pink, with center of the leaf bright green. It is fine for patio work as it will color well under shaded conditions.

A. hispida. Chenille Plant. Tropical. This is the only one of the group having a showy flower, and the plant is well named as the long cylindrical flower spikes, sometimes reaching a length of two feet, appear to be made of red chenille. The foliage is large, heart-shaped and of a pleasant shade of green. This is valuable either for out-of-door or for conservatory planting.

A. marginata. Copper Leaf. Tropical. This is probably the most common of the group and one of the largest growing. It has a very robust habit of growth and the tall stems often reach a height of eight feet. The foliage is large, margined with various shades of red, pink and cream while the center of the leaf is deep bronzy green which turns dark red in the fall.

A. musaica. Fire Dragon. Tropical. One of the most beautiful and compact of the genus, the musaica has large recurving leaves with serrate edges and curiously mosaiced in shades of green, yellow, pink and fiery red. Becoming more showy in the fall this gives the effect of a mound of fiery red.

A. tricolor. Mandarin's Gown. Tropical. Somewhat resembling musaica in color, the foliage is heart shaped but flat instead of recurving. The leaves are rich chocolate red with occasional broad sections of brilliant carmine rose and red which turn to a dark, very rich red in winter.

ALLAMANDA [3] nerifolia. Bush Allamanda. Tropical. A low to medium sized shrub with foliage which is rather narrow and not shining like that of the more commonly grown vine forms. The flowers are deep rich yellow, tubular and somewhat darker in color than the other forms. It does splendidly in partial shade as it is more dwarf in the full sun and the foliage is not so handsome.

A. Hendersoni. A medium sized shrub with leathery leaves and flowers about five inches across. It makes a very handsome lawn specimen if kept trimmed or it may be trained on a trellis. The flowers of golden yellow are borne generously throughout the year.

A. violacea. Purple Allamanda. Tropical. The true purple Allamanda is a scandent shrub with rather rough foliage that is not so shining as that of the A. Hendersoni. The beautiful tubular flowers are about two inches across and are of a pleasant shade of dusky rose deepening in the center. This is rather rare and one of the most unusual of the Allamandas. Prefers to have the sun only part of the day.

A. Williamsii. Tropical. While really a vine this is nearly always grown in shrub form and makes a particularly handsome subject. The foliage is large to medium, shining dark green and willowy. The lovely golden yellow blossoms are 2 to 3 inches across and are borne in profusion. This grows well in both shade and sun, but it prefers a place protected from the cold winds.

ARALIA [4] Balfouri. (Polyscias Balfouriana). Tropical. While rather tropical this is a very handsome foliage plant with rounded variegated green and creamy-white leaves. This is used as a hedge plant in the tropics but is more useful in Florida as a shade loving patio or tub subject as it is much handsomer when not exposed to the full sun.

A. elegantissima. Tropical. Pacific Islands. This very rare type of Aralia has delicate filiform leaves that are dark green above and chocolate colored beneath. It is rather tall and upright in growth making a splendid tub or patio subject.

A. Guilfoylei. (Polyscias Guilfoylei). Tropical. Larger and more upright in growth than the Balfouri, this variety has large pinnate foliage with individual leaflets that are toothed and variously blotched with white and cream on a dark green background. It is a very rank grower and will thrive equally well in the full sun or partial shade.

Allamanda

SHRUBS, Continued

ARDISIA [5] **crenulata.** Spiceberry. Christmas Berry. Sub-tropical. Usually seen as a subject for florists' use and as a pot plant, the Ardisia will thrive in a shaded situation which is free of nematodes. The foliage is large, dark green and very attractive. The clusters of brilliant red berries are borne underneath the sheaf of leaves on slender stems and remain on the plant for a long time.

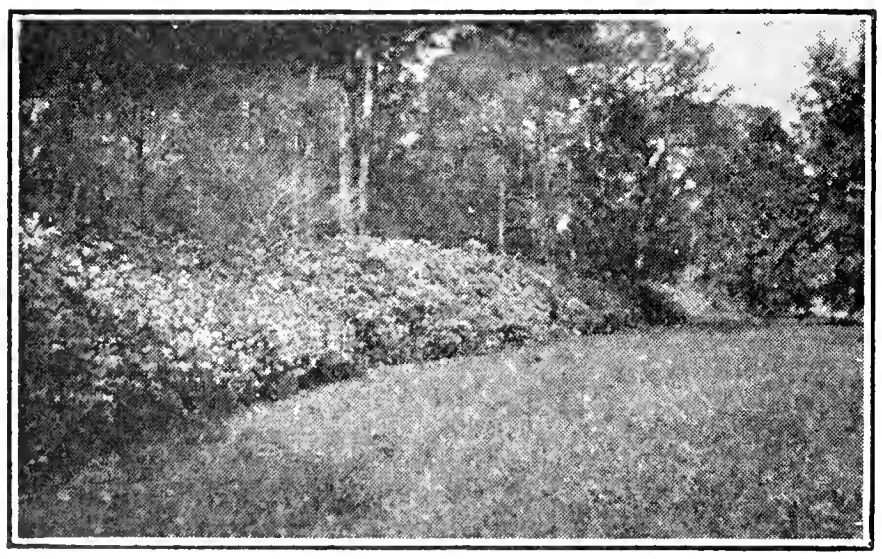
ARTABOTRYS [6] **odoratissimus.** False Ylang-ylang or Cinnamon Jasmine. Sub-tropical. Asia. A scandent sometimes climbing subject with large shining green foliage. The curiously shaped yellow green flowers are rather inconspicuous but intensely fragrant, the odor resembling that of ripe fruit.

ASSONIA [7] **punctata (Dombeya punctata).** Tropical. Africa. An open somewhat straggly grower, the Assonia punctata makes a large shrub or small tree with large coarse leaves and compact terminal heads of delicate pink flowers in early winter. It is useful only as a background subject or for big open borders. It will stand only a little cold but is useful in that it blossoms at a time when other flowers are quite scarce.

A. Wallichii (Dombeya Wallichi). Madagascar. Tropical. This is much larger and more dense in growth than the preceding with large dark green foliage. The delicate pink flowerets are borne in pendant balls. This is suited only to large background and border planting as it must have plenty of room to develop.

AZALEA [8] **(Azalea Indica).** Hardy. Increasing in popularity with every year, the Azaleas have become one of the most popular of our winter flowering shrubs. They are especially good in the central and northern part of the state and by proper preparation of the soil may be used in all but the extremely alkaline sections of the southern part and exposed sea-coast.

Usually planted between the months of October and June, they may be transplanted at almost any season if care is used in handling them. They not only prefer, but must have a rich, porous, leafmoldy, acid soil, either partially shaded or in a fairly cool situation. For this reason beds under trees (preferably oaks), or on the northern or eastern side of a house are best. In our experience the best material to use in preparation of beds is Florida peat, which seems to contain the ideal acidity for Azaleas. After the beds have been prepared they may be kept in an acid condition by the addition of Aluminum sulphate. Mulching through the summer months with oak leaves, grass trimmings, etc., is desirable, so that the roots will be kept evenly moist and cool during the hot season.



Azalea

Varieties of Azalea indica

Phoenicea. Rosy-lilac, spreading grower. Late bloomer.

Elegans. Light lavender-pink, tall growing. Early bloomer.

Brilliant. Bright rose pink, early to midseason.

Glory of Sunninghill. Vermillion red, spreading habit. Late.

Prince of Wales. Deep pink, compact grower and free bloomer.

Violacea Rubra. Reddish purple, compact grower, midseason.

Wine. Wine red, large flowers, midseason.

Praestantissima. Deep pink, early.

George Frank. Rose pink with deeper center, large, early bloomer.

Pride of Mobile. Large lavender pink flowers, midseason.

Indica Alba. Large single white, midseason.

Fielder's White. Large pure white, early bloomer.

Duc De Rohan. Medium sized, salmon pink, early bloomer.

Lawsal. Bright salmon pink, late bloomer.

Iveryana. White flowers striped pink.

Mme. Dominique. White variegated pink, late bloomer.

Coccinea Major. Tall, orange scarlet, midseason.

Prince of Orange. Orange scarlet, compact grower, late bloomer.

President Clay. Early, tall grower, red orange.

Macrantha Group

Orange Macrantha. Salmon red, late bloomer.

Double Macrantha. Double rose pink.

Double Orange Macrantha. Double salmon orange.

Varieties of Kurume Azaleas

Flame. Brilliant orange red.

Pink Pearl. Semi-double, pink in large clusters.

Hinodegiri. Late, bright scarlet, very compact grower.

Salmon Queen. Fine salmon pink, large individual flowers.

Cattleya. White tinted lilac.

Maxwelli. Flowers large, carmine red.

BELOPERONE [9] **guttata.** Shrimp Plant. Sub-tropical. Tropical America. A small, branched and somewhat scandent shrub with pointed green leaves and heads of rather long and much branched floral bracts of a rich reddish bronze color rather resembling a boiled shrimp in shape and color. This interesting shrub is practically everblooming and excellent for both pot and outdoor culture. It thrives best in a well drained soil.

B. longispicua purpurea. Tropical. Makes a neat, pretty pot plant as it is of dwarf habit.

SHRUBS, Continued

BRUNFELSIA [10] americana. Lady of the Night. Tropical. West Indies. Rather slender shrub with dark green foliage and a quantity of large flowers on long slender tubes, that open yellowish and turn white before fading and are intensely fragrant, especially at night. These flowers are followed by small apple-shaped fruits of a creamy yellow color. This is a splendid subject for the moonlight garden.

CAESALPINIA [11] pulcherrima. Dwarf Poinciana. Sub-tropical. Tropics. A rather hardy shrub with pinnate leaves and thorny stems that usually die back to the ground in colder sections but comes again very quickly. The heads of brilliant orange-red and yellow flowers with long stamens, in the spring and summer, resemble a miniature bloom of the Royal Poinciana. A splendid mass of color, they should be planted in with other subjects that retain the leaves throughout the year for best effect.

C. pulcherrima flava. A brilliant yellow flowered form of the above. The flava, however, is a little more upright and not so spreading in habit of growth.

CALLISTEMON [12] citrinus. Weeping Bottle Brush. Hardy. Australia. A hardy, tall growing shrub that sometimes reaches the dimensions of a small tree, with narrow grey green foliage, red tipped on the end of the branches when young. The branches are very slender and weeping in habit and the small but very showy crimson flowerets arranged around the stem closely resemble a bottle brush, hence the common name. A splendid background or pool subject, this type of Bottle Brush is better suited to the southern area than any of the other of the group.

C. rigidus. Bottle Brush. Hardy. Australia. A compact growing type of the Callistemon, with dark green, rather narrow sharp pointed leaves, forming a dense mass of dark green. The brilliant red bloom like large stiff bottle brushes are borne in profusion in the early spring.

CAMELLIA [13] japonica. Camellia. Hardy. China and Japan. A rather large but slow growing shrub with handsome dark green and shining foliage, the Camellia is one of the most prized of the flowering shrubs. More suited to the northern and central parts of the state it will thrive in the more southern part if given a cool shaded situation, deep rich soil and a thorough mulching of cow manure and compost early each spring. Not all varieties are suited to cultivation in Florida and we list only those we have tested out.

Pink Varieties

Pink Perfection. The most popular of the pink sorts, this has small very double and very regular flowers of a delicate sea-shell pink.

Otome. Large double pink, outer petals sea-shell with darker center.

Beali Rosea. Rich pink.

Red Varieties

Gloire de Nantes. Very strong grower, especially large green foliage. Blossoms semi-double with curling petals and showing yellow stamens.

Prof. Sargent. Double dark crimson, peony-form, very free flowering.

Variegated Varieties

Abby Wilder. Large, very double, white with faint pink lines.

Countess of Orkney. Cream white, striped pink.

Chandleri Elegans. Fine peony-form, rich pink with white spots and cluster of bright yellow stamens in center. Dwarf grower.

White Varieties

Alba Plena. The best of the large double white sorts, blooming very early and quite freely.

Nobilissima. A semi-double white that shows some yellow stamens, but is a good grower and a fine bloomer.

Elizabeth. A variable white, sometimes showing a faint pink stripe and an occasional solid pink bloom. Very double and fine, mid-season bloomer.

Lily. A fine double white with a few pink markings.

CARISSA [14] acuminata (C. Arduina). Hedge Thorn. Tropical. A small leaved and very dense form of the Carissa that makes a splendid protective hedge because of the thorns. Flowers in early spring in dense clusters of intensely fragrant white bloom.

C. grandiflora. Amatungula. Tropical. One of our finest seashore plants the Carissa will also thrive inland in well protected places. Foliage medium to large, dark green and shining, flowers waxy white, very fragrant and resembling an orange blossom though somewhat larger. The brilliant red fruits ripening in summer are useful for making jelly. While it is not so dense or thorny as the acuminata, it makes a splendid subject for mass planting.

Camellia

SHRUBS, Continued

CASSIA [15] artemisioides. Wormwood. Scandent shrub with silky gray foliage and clusters of sulphur yellow flowers in axillary racemes. This variety is not so well known as the Bicapularis, but bids fair to make a splendid subject.

C. bicapularis. Tropical and Sub-tropical. A scandent shrub with pinnate leaves, leaflets somewhat broad and rounded, and clusters of yellow flowers in axillary corymbs. This type was formerly grown as C. corymbosa and as yet we have no definite authority for the new name. It is, however, one of our finest and quickest growing yellow flowered subjects and though usually grown as a shrub may be used as a vine for low walls.

C. corymbosa (C. floribunda). Argentina. A bushy upright and scarcely scandent variety with narrow dark green foliage, and small clusters of rich yellow flowers from spring to autumn. Rapid in growth, this blossoms when quite young and makes a splendid landscape subject.

CATHA [16] edulis. Khat. Tropical. Arabia. Rather upright in growth and forming a handsome evergreen shrub, the dark shining green leaves of this shrub are used by the Arabs as a stimulant. Here its main use is as a background subject for mass plantings. The young foliage and stems are rather reddish in color, flowers are insignificant.

CERATOSTIGMA [17] plumbaginoides. Hardy. China. A small rather low and somewhat creeping shrub with dark green lanceolate foliage and single dark purple-blue flowers resembling a small petunia blossom. This prefers rather dense shade and will stand moisture well. A splendid subject for the shaded rock garden or for pool planting.

Border shrubbery of Acalyphas

CESTRUM [18] diurnum. Day Jessamine. Tropical. A splendid subject for seashore planting this makes a large rather open shrub with dark green and shining foliage and masses of small pure white tubular flowers at intervals throughout the year. Fruit is a purple-black berry that is quite ornamental but not edible.

C. nocturnum. Night Blooming Jessamine. Tropical. A large rather rank growing shrub, foliage large, olive green and rather thin. The masses of greenish white flowers are small, tubular and while not showy are intensely fragrant after dark.

CHALCAS [19] paniculata. Orange Jessamine. Tropical. India. This very handsome subject will attain the height of ten to twelve feet, but is usually kept trimmed to a much smaller size so that it will give the effect of boxwood. The foliage is small, very shining and a bright green, flowers are about the size of an orange blossom, white and very fragrant.

CHRYSOBALANUS [20] Icaco. Coco Plum. Tropical. Florida and West Indies. This handsome evergreen subject is native to the seacoast of southern Florida and makes one of our finest subjects for landscape use in those sections as it will stand full exposure to the salt spray. The purple fruit is also attractive and has a pleasant flavor. Splendid for mass planting and may be made into a hedge.

CLERODENDRUM [21] fallax. Tropical. One of the most attractive of the shrub Clerodendrums, this variety is quite large growing, with very large heart-shaped leaves and terminal spikes of brilliant crimson flowers borne at intervals throughout the year. Thrives best in a partially shaded location, but should have plenty of room for best development.

C. fragrans. Tropical. This variety forms a medium sized shrub with broad, oval, green leaves. Flowers during the winter with white or pink clusters of Hydrangea-like, fragrant blossoms.

C. squamatum. Tropical. Not quite so large as the fallax, this type makes a rather woody shrub with terminal spikes of orange-red flowers followed by clusters of dark purple-blue berries with brilliant red calyxes that hang on for some time. Prefers shade for best results.

COCCULUS [22] laurifolius. Himalayas. Hardy. As yet rather new this shrub is becoming better known and is being used quite a bit in the northern and central parts of the state. It is rather open in appearance if not restrained, yet it can be made into a very ornamental subject. The leaves are large, very dark green and shining, deeply veined and more pointed than the Ligustrum which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth.

COFFEA [23] arabica. Commercial Coffee. Tropical. Though rather too tender to be of much use as an outdoor plant, the coffee is nevertheless a very attractive subject for growing in partial shade in the extreme lower sections of the state and for conservatory use. The foliage is large, dark green and shining and the small clusters of white flowers which come in the early spring are followed by bright scarlet berries.

SHRUBS, Continued

CRAPE MYRTLE [24] (Lagerstroemia indica). Hardy. China and India. These handsome Indian shrubs or small trees are among our loveliest summer flowering subjects, and one of the easiest to grow. Owing to their being deciduous they are not so much used in south Florida but in the central portions and the northern and also well into Georgia they are one of the beauties of the summer garden.

Carmine. More often catalogued as Crimson, this variety has exceedingly bright and handsome heads of carmine pink or almost red flowers. A very free bloomer and strong grower.

Pink. This is the old fashioned variety found in almost every southern garden. A lovely rich pink, the trusses of flowers are extremely large and the plant is one of the largest and strongest growers.

Purple. Really a lovely delicate lavender pink, this variety varies in color a great deal in the sections of the country in which it is planted, being a deep lavender purple on the heavier clay soils.

White. This is not so robust in growth as the other types, but it is one of the loveliest of the group as it is more delicate. The flower heads are more open and airy, pure white in color and just enough of the yellow stamens show to give a pleasing contrast.

CROTONS [25] (Codiaeum variegatum). Tropical. Malaya and Pacific Isles. One of our showiest and most variable shrubs, the crotons are held in great esteem in their native country as they were at one time used as an insignia of royalty and crowns were made of the leaves much as the Greeks did with the laurel. Here in Florida they have been brought to a finer state of development than anywhere else in the world, and it would hardly be possible to find a single group of plants with such a wide range of color, and variation in the leaves as they give. Very tender they nevertheless come back rather quickly if frozen down, and if correctly interplanted with other more hardy subjects that blend with them are one of our most decorative and colorful groups of plants. Unfortunately it is not possible to give a full list of the varieties here, and especially since hybridizers are continually bringing out new ones all the time. We are listing some of the standards and will gladly send on request a list of the late introductions that we can supply.

Crotons—Standard Varieties

Andreanum ("Canned Sunshine"). Large, yellow leaf, shading orange-red.

Aureo-Maculatum. Small myrtle-shaped, green leaves, spotted yellow.

Disraeli. Oak leaf form with green and yellow leaves, becoming orange-red with age.

Mortii. A tall growing variety, with leaves veined yellow; sometimes all yellow.

Nestor. Broad leaf, veined and spotted yellow and red.

Picturatum. Long, narrow leaves, yellow mid-rib; bright red with age.

Queen Victoria. Large, long dark green leaves, veined and mottled red.

Rex. Long, narrow leaves, somewhat spiral. Veined and mottled yellow on younger growth, turning brilliant red with age.

Stewartii. Yellow veins and margin, mid-rib and petiole red. The most cold-resistant.

Tortilis (Red Corkscrew). Narrow, spiral leaves; a brilliant dark red.

Veitchii. Large, long leaves, veined and mottled yellow, flushing pink.

Dayspring. Very long, brilliant leaves, suffused red, yellow and green.

General Paget. Immense green and yellow leaves; the largest leaved Croton we know.

Superbissima (Yellow Corkscrew). Long, spiral, green and yellow leaves.

Weismanii. Narrow leaves, veined brilliant yellow; dwarf, compact grower.

Amabile ("Rooster's Tail".) Oddly curved leaves, variegated pink, cream and red.

CUPHEA [26] hyssopifolia. Elfin Herb. Tropical. Mexico. A splendid subject for low borders and hedges as this shrub seldom reaches a height of more than a foot. The foliage is quite small, and the bushy dense plant is almost always covered with tiny lavender flowers. It requires very little shearing to form a perfect low mound, but prefers partial shade.

Banana Shrub

SHRUBS, Continued

C. micropetala. Cigarette Plant. Tropical. A shrubby plant with upright scarcely branching growth that reaches a height of three to four feet. The foliage is slender and rather long. The terminal spikes of tubular flowers are quite showy, combining orange and scarlet in the same flower. Very nice for a spot of color and if kept pruned will flower almost continuously.

DAEDALACANTHUS [27] nervosus. Blue Sage. Tropical. India. A large rather coarse foliaged plant, reaching a height of three to four feet and especially suited to shady locations. The terminal spikes of blue flowers come in the early winter and spring when other flowers are scarce and are of a very rich deep blue found in no other southern flower. It should be heavily pruned after flowering or it will become too large and coarse.

DATURA [28] arborea. Angel's Trumpet. Tropical. Peru and Chile. A shrub or small tree with large coarse leaves, and heavy brittle branches. This is a splendid subject for the background for very shaded locations. The large trumpet-shaped white flowers are 10 to 12 inches long, opening at night with intense fragrance. Another splendid shrub for the moonlight garden.

DURANTA [29] Plumieri. Golden Dewdrop. Semi-tropical. American Tropics. This is one of the finest shrubs for general planting throughout the state, being rather hardy and very easy to grow. The foliage is rather small and the slender woody branches are somewhat thorny. The flowers borne in early spring are a lovely light blue and are followed by racemes of bright golden berries that hang on all winter. Splendid for mass plantings or for base plantings around large buildings.

EHRETIA [30] microphylla. Tropical. Philippine Tea. One of the finest subjects for hedge or border, the Ehretia is unfortunately quite tender and must be used only in the lower part of the state or in protected places. Very rapid in growth, it stands shearing splendidly, or if left untrimmed makes a splendid subject for mass planting. The foliage is rather small, very dark green and extremely shiny. The small white flowers are followed by clusters of dark reddish brown berries.

Plumbago capensis—Blue Leadwort

ELAEAGNUS [31] pungens. Oleaster. Hardy. Very vigorous and hardy, the Elaeagnus has not been appreciated in our southern gardens as it deserves. The foliage is dark green above and silvery underneath and the habit of growth is spreading though with a little trimming it can be made into a compact mass. The flowers are quite small, creamy yellow and hang in clusters along the branches in early spring; delightfully fragrant, they also last well when used in the house in flower arrangements.

EUGENIA [32] axillaris. Hardy. Native. A very handsome, slender shrub with dark green shining leaves which make it a fine specimen for mass plantings. It has been found to thrive under very adverse conditions of drought and poor soil. It is fairly thick foliaged and will stand trimming well.

E. edulis. Tropical. A rather slender and willowy type of the Eugenia this variety has grey-green foliage covered with a soft down. The fruit is a bright yellow and edible but of no particular value. The shrub is useful, however, to secure tone quality in a mass planting.

E. floribunda. Tropical. This is rather a slow growing type, but has the most distinctive foliage of any of the group. A small shrub with slender branches thickly covered with opposite dark green, pointed leaves—mature branchlets are decidedly recurved. It is quite an unusual and decorative shrub for the border, and while we are not sure of the correct name we have been growing it under the name of floribunda for a number of years.

E. uniflora. Surinam Cherry. Tropical. Probably the best known of the group the surinam is a splendid addition to our tropical shrubbery. More often used as a hedge as it stands shearing well though it can also be kept down to a low border for grass plots. The foliage is dark green and glossy and the new growth is a very pleasing shade of red. The fruit is of good size, dark red, and quite delicious.

FEIJOA [33] Sellowiana. Feijoa. Hardy. A very lovely evergreen shrub with handsome grey-green foliage and fleshy pink flowers with long red stamens borne in early spring. A splendid subject that not only adds a different color tone to mass planting but is decorative as a single specimen. Quite easily grown as it is not particular as to soil requirements.

GARDENIA [34] jasminoides (Gardenia florida). Sub-tropical to Hardy. Cape Jasmine. Famous in the poetry and literature of the south, the Cape Jasmine is one of our loveliest fragrant, white flowers. The large dark green and shining leaves and compact habit of growth would make it a desirable shrub even though it did not bloom; but when this is taken in combination with the large star-shaped doublet and very fragrant white flowers borne in profusion during the early

SHRUBS, Continued

spring and summer months there is no wonder that the Gardenia is so popular. It does require special care, and must have especially prepared soil to be successful in the southern part of the state. Given about the same care and attention that is required by azaleas, however, it will thrive very well.

G. Veitchii. A variety introduced by the firm of James Veitch and Sons, this is the more valuable of the two varieties as it is a winter bloomer; but it is correspondingly more delicate and harder to grow. Flowers and foliage are somewhat smaller than the cape jasmine, but otherwise very similar in appearance and fragrance though the blooms are inclined to be a little more regular and more camellia-like.

HIBISCUS [35] Rosa-sinensis. Chinese Hibiscus. Tropical and Sub-tropical. By far the most commonly planted flowering shrub in Florida, the Hibiscus has in the last few years been improved so much that it is impossible to list at this time all the different variations. Hybridizers have been busy with the group so that now we have not only the older and more common varieties, but also a whole range of new and unusual colors in both the doubles and singles, and some of the hybrids with the Althea that give some unusual lavender and purple tints. On the whole, however, the old single scarlet is still the best for hedge and general planting. All of the Hibiscus have rather handsome foliage, with large showy blooms in shades of red, pink, yellow, white and a few lavender. The older varieties are especially good for mass plantings, hedges, and background work and stand pruning and trimming well. They will also stand some salt exposure. We recommend the following standard varieties:

H. Single Scarlet. The most gorgeous sort we know with flaming flowers all season. The best variety for hedge and especially if it is to be sheared.

H. Euterpe (Single Salmon). A large single flower with broad petals, yellow with small reddish veins, shading through a delicate violet, into an intense red center. General effect of flower is salmon. A strong and very compact grower and profuse bloomer.

H. Single White. A late introduction becoming very popular in mass plantings mixed with other colors.

H. Single Yellow. Large single yellow flowers very effective when blended with other colors.

H. LaFrance. A most delicate pink single flower very profuse blooming. Very popular when trained espalier on walls.

H. Single Pink. Very large flowers deep pink in color. One of the oldest varieties always popular for general use.

H. Peachblow. Very beautiful double flower of pale pink color with a darker center. The most attractive of the double varieties.

H. Double Scarlet. A deep scarlet colored flower very charming in appearance. This plant is not so rapid in growth as the single flowered varieties but a very profuse bloomer.

H. Double Yellow. One of the later introductions very large double yellow flowers. Very popular in mass plantings.

H. Hybrids. We carry all the late introductions of the more tropical varieties and will be glad to furnish information on request.

HOLMSKIOLDIA [36] sanguinea. Chinese Hat Flower. Himalaya. Sub-tropical. A rather willowy shrub with medium sized simple leaves and clusters of brownish red and yellow flowers along the sides of the branches that resemble miniature Chinese hats. Very showy and unusual, this shrub flowers profusely in the late summer and fall, but is a little too thin foliaged to be used by itself. In combination with other subjects, however, it is very lovely. Does very well on the keys.

ILEX [37] vomitoria. Yaupon. South East U. S. Hardy. This fine native evergreen makes a splendid subject for sheared specimens, and when made into a hedge somewhat resembles the boxwood. If allowed to grow untrimmed, however, it forms a large shrub or small tree of rather dense growth. The foliage is small and branches grey-white. It gives a distinctive color contrast in a mass planting.

ILLICIUM [38] anisatum. East Indian Anise. Hardy. Japan. The delightful anise-like odor of this handsome broad leaved evergreen shrub would make it popular even if it were not such a good subject for use in larger borders. The foliage is quite large, light green in color and gives off an odor of anise when crushed.

I. floridanum. Hardy. Native. Resembling the anisatum very much in general appearance the floridanum has handsome dark red flowers with numerous slender petals. A splendid and quite showy subject for mass planting which is especially suited to the central and northern portions of the state.

Jasminum gracillimum—Star Jasmine

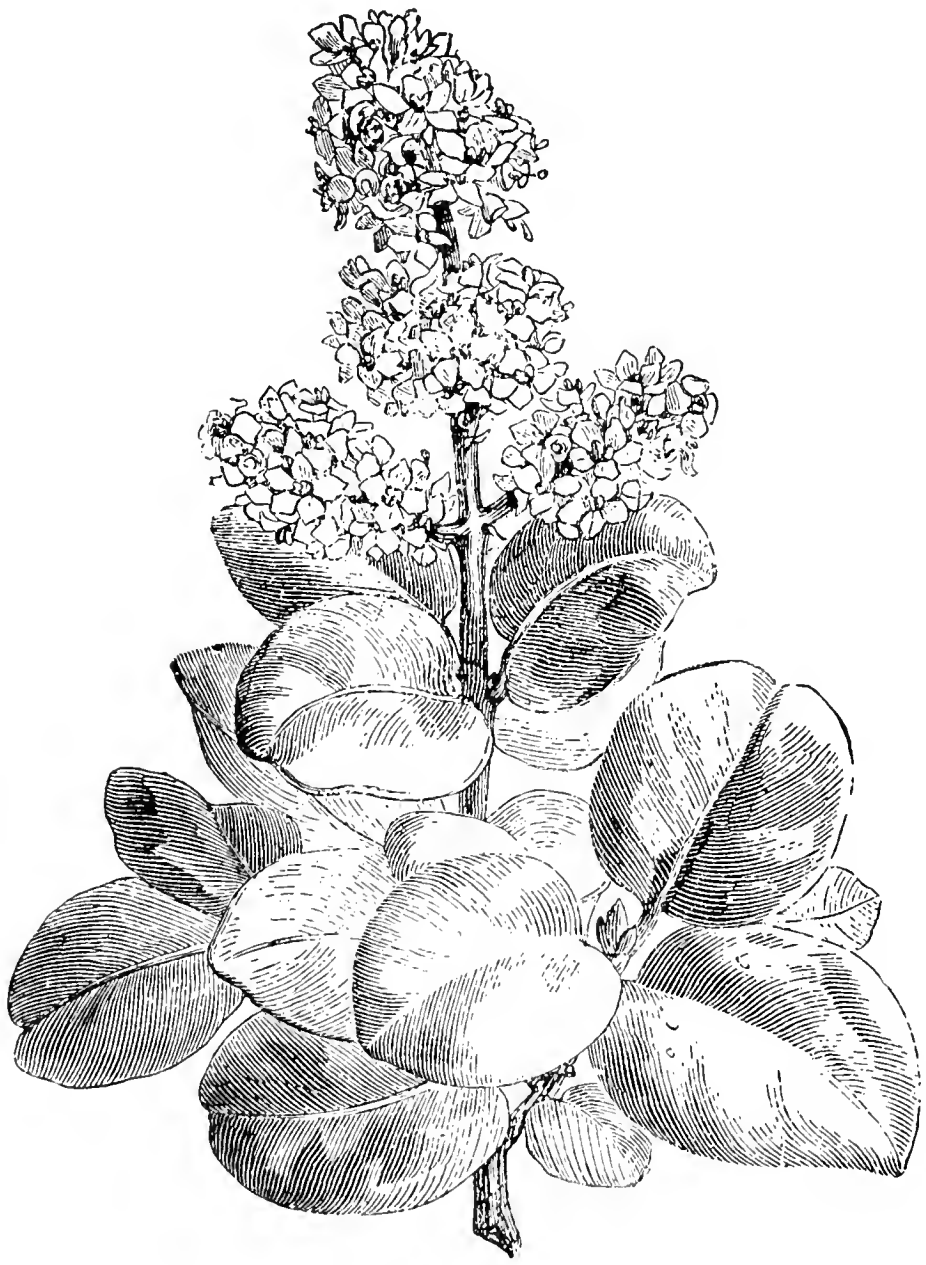
SHRUBS, Continued

IXORA [39] coccinea. Flame of the Woods. Tropical. India. This is a handsome evergreen shrub with large dark green foliage and terminal clusters of brilliant red star-shaped flowers on slender tubes. While it seems particularly adapted to partial shade it will grow well in full sun if given the proper soil. The main season of bloom is in summer but a well developed plant will flower to some extent almost all the year round. Should not be exposed to cold winds or direct salt spray.

I. flore-luteo. Yellow Ixora. Tropical. While not so strong in growth or so free flowering as the coccinea, the yellow Ixora is nevertheless a very handsome subject. Prefers shade for best development. The handsome heads of flowers are of a clear bright yellow; and the foliage is somewhat lighter in color than the coccinea and larger.

I. macrothyrsa (I. Duffii). Tropical. This type makes a rather large somewhat scandent shrub with long narrow dark green leaves and dense heads of orange-red to deep red flowers. Probably the handsomest of the varieties grown in Florida it is rather more difficult to grow than most and should have some support when in flower as the flower heads are so large as to break themselves off.

I. parviflora. Tropical. A large growing type of the Ixora that eventually would form a tree in its native country. The foliage is much longer and broader than those more commonly grown in Florida and is very rich and shining. Flowers are white, very small and intensely fragrant, borne in densely clustered cymes.



Ligustrum

JACOBINIA [40] Ghiesbreghtiana (Justicia Ghiesbreghtiana). Tropical. Mexico. A rather upright shrub with slender jointed growth and large lanceolate leaves forming a clump five to six feet in height. The brilliant orange tubular flowers are borne in early spring and continue for a long time. Will do well in the sun but prefers some shade. Rapid in growth and very easy to grow.

JASMINUM [41] illicifolium (dichotimum). Subtropical. This type has very shining, somewhat pointed foliage, and terminal rather open clusters of large fragrant white flowers, which are faintly pink in the bud. A splendid subject for mass plantings and foundation work, but may also be trained as a vine.

J. gracillimum. Star Jasmine. Sub-tropical. A scandent shrub that may be grown either as a vine or a shrub, the star jasmine is one of our best plants for mass plantings. Foliage is rather light green, pubescent, lanceolate. It is a lovely subject with its clusters of white star-shaped flowers borne almost continuously throughout the year.

J. floridum. Hardy. Japan. An erect growing Jasminum with small dark green leaves and yellow flowers almost continuously throughout the year. Newer and not so well known as the primulinum which it somewhat resembles, it is a better bloomer and the foliage and flowers are smaller. A splendid plant for base planting around houses and larger shrubbery.

J. officinale. Hardy. Persia. A very beautiful climbing variety that is more often grown as a shrub in mass plantings. Foliage rich, dark green and shining. Flowers white and quite fragrant. A splendid subject for foundation plantings.

J. primulinum. Hardy. China. Rather drooping in habit with long slender branches and small dark green foliage, the J. primulinum is one of our finest plants for base plantings around houses or for mass plantings on the lawn. Flowers early in the spring, semi-double and fairly large and of a rich primrose yellow color. Especially suited to central and northern areas but does almost as well in the southern part of the state although it does not bloom as well where it is warmer.

J. Sambac. Grand Duke. Tropical. A much larger leaved variety of the jasmine with opposite dark green somewhat crumpled foliage and very double white flowers that are intensely fragrant. It is rather woody in growth and not heavily foliaged, so is usually planted in with other subjects for the fragrance.

J. Sambac. Maid of Orleans. Tropical. Somewhat resembling the Grand Duke, but with better foliage and the stems are not so woody. This type has clusters of semi-double pure white and very fragrant flowers that become faintly pinkish with age. Prefers shade for best results.

J. simplicifolium. Hardy. Australia. Closely resembles the officinale but more bushy and thick in growth. May be used as a low hedge or for base plantings around taller shrubs or house foundations.

SHRUBS, Continued

JATROPHA [42] Curcas. Physic Nut. Barbados Nut. Tropical. A large shrub sometimes reaching a height of ten to fifteen feet with handsome lobed leaves which are bright red when they first appear. The small yellow flowers in flattened clusters are followed by yellow fruits, the seeds of which are quite poisonous.

J. multifida. Coral Plant. Tropical. A rather slender and sparingly branched shrub with large grey-green much divided leaves and terminal clusters of rich coral red flowers. It stands shade well and makes a very decorative subject.

LANTANA. [43] Sub-tropical. Tropical America. Of late years Lantana have not been grown so much in Florida as formerly, but with the advent of so much beach planting they are coming into popularity again due to the fact that they will stand sandy soil and salt exposure—one type, the orange and red flowered sort being naturalized along the beaches. Following are the types found most suited to growing here.

Amiel. A fine light red and yellow bush type.

Delicatissima (Mrs. McKinley). A rather delicate vining type with lavender flowers that is especially fine for bedding. Stands seashore planting well.

Jacob Schultz. The old standby for a bush lantana. Brilliant red and yellow flowers.

Lyre. The best white variety.

Mer Juane. Semi-dwarf in habit this has rich yellow flowers.

Tethys. A dwarf but free blooming, sulphur yellow.

LAUROCERASUS [44] caroliniana. Carolina Laurel Cherry. (Prunus caroliniana.) Hardy. One of our finest native broadleaved evergreens, the laurel cherry is hardy and especially suited to well drained situations but will not thrive in low places. Useful as a tall hedge or windbreak and also as a sheared formal subject. It is especially fine in the central and northern portions of the state. The flowers are small, creamy white and borne in close racemes, followed by glossy black berries.

LAWSONIA [45] inermis. Camphire of Solomon. Henna. Tropical. A rather handsome upright shrub with somewhat pendulous branches and grey-green foliage of rather airy texture that gives a decided color tone to mass plantings. Flowers are creamy white, very fragrant and borne in terminal panicles.

L. rubra. Very similar to the above but with heavy clusters of small bright red flowers that are deliciously fragrant. This is more showy than the white but the two are lovely in combination.

LEONOTIS [46] Leonorus. Lion's Tail. Tropical. South Africa. A rank growing shrub with opposite toothed, linear leaves and brownish-orange, fuzzy, tubular flowers in axillary whorls. A quick growing subject that will thrive in almost any soil and the unusual flowers make a splendid decoration when cut.

LIGUSTRUM [47] lucidum. Wax Privet. Hardy. China and Japan. This is by far the most valuable broadleaved evergreen shrub for Florida gardens. It is a large sized and fairly compact shrub with dark green, shining leaves that may be used as a trimmed formal subject, a hedge, or for base planting around buildings. It also makes a splendid subject for large mass plantings. It is remarkably free from disease and quite hardy; so too much cannot be said in favor of it. Flowers are white and very fragrant and borne in dense terminal panicles.

L. nepalense variegatum. Nepal Privet. Hardy. Very similar to the lucidum in growth and general habit of growth this type has a lighter green but very shining foliage and a faint but not noticeable yellow variegation. It is especially fine for mass plantings and for large subjects on the lawn as it does not stand shearing quite as well as does the lucidum.

L. nobilis. Hardy. This has the same general appearance as the lucidum but an upright slender grower which habit makes it particularly valuable in landscape work where a slender dark green subject is desired.

MALPIGHIA [48] coccigera. Dwarf Holly. Tropical. West Indies. Commonly called holly this is not an Ilex at all but a very lovely little plant with shining holly-like foliage, that seldom reaches a height of more than two feet. Splendid for massing around the base of large shrubs, for rock garden work, or may be trimmed into a low hedge. The flowers are small, light pink and followed by bright red fruits.

Oleander

SHRUBS, Continued

M. glabra. Tropical. This is a very variable shrub—one type of it is listed under fruits, but the plant listed here is a very delicately branched shrub with small light green opposite and pointed foliage and terminal clusters of deep pink flowers. Rather slow in growth, it seems to prefer a partially shaded situation and makes a splendid subject to use at the base of other taller growing plants.

MALVAVISCUS [49] grandiflorus. Tropical. Malvaviscus or Turk's Cap. Very rapid growing member of the Mallow family with stout woody stems and large dark green, toothed leaves. The showy red pendant flowers do not expand the petals, but are borne in profusion and continuously throughout the year. A splendid subject for hedging, or trimmed into standards; and it may also be used for mass planting if kept in bounds. It is very tender but will come again quickly if frozen down.

MASCARENHASIA [50] elastica. Tropical. Africa. A large shrub, sometimes reaching the dimensions of a tree, with large opposite, oblong leaves, and small flowers. At one time planted experimentally as a source of rubber, it seems to thrive in thin soils and because of the texture of the leaves should stand a fair amount of salt spray.

MELASTOMA [51] Molkenboeri. Tropical. Java. A large shrub with large opposite leaves, attractively veined, and clusters of large lavender flowers at the ends of the branches. It is rather rapid in growth, so should be trimmed after flowering to keep it in shape. It makes a splendid lawn subject with its decorative foliage and unusual flowers. Will grow in sunny or partial shady situations.

Palm base softened with shrubbery

MICHELIA [52] fuscata. (Magnolia fuscata.) Banana Shrub. Hardy. China. A hardy rather slow growing broad-leaved evergreen shrub that sometimes reaches a height of fifteen feet, but by a little judicious pruning may be kept to any desired height. The foliage is fairly large and a dark shining green, while the branches are covered with a brownish fuzz. The small creamy yellow flowers which appear in the spring are tulip-shaped with the delicious odor of ripe bananas. This subject is especially suited to the central and northern parts of the state.

MYRICA [53] cerifera. Wax Myrtle. Hardy. Native. This native shrub will grow to the dimensions of a small tree if allowed to do so; but as it is one of our finest native materials for hedges or larger mass plants, best results are obtained if it is kept trimmed when necessary. Dark green foliage is very attractive and the plant succeeds well on a variety of soils.

MYRTUS [54] communis. Sweet Myrtle. Hardy. Southern Europe. Though this subject is very little known in the southern part of the state it is a favorite plant in the northern and central area. Erect growing with fine, rather pointed foliage which is quite fragrant when crushed, and very sweet white flowers in early spring, it makes a fine addition to the garden. It seems to prefer a sunny location for best results.

OLEANDER [55] (Nerium Oleander). Hardy. Asia Minor. Rather large woody shrubs, the oleanders are one of our finest subjects for general planting throughout the state, as they will thrive in a wide variety of soils, stand salt spray, and require very little care once they are established. In the last few years they have been bothered a great deal by a species of caterpillar which attacks the new growth in the spring; but this may easily be controlled by spraying them at intervals. Most of these varieties as given below are quite sturdy, and with one or two exceptions will thrive practically anywhere. They also make fine tub specimens for growing in the north.

Atropurpureum plenum. Strong growing type of double dark red. Has an occasional white stripe in the flower.

Cardinalis. A very dark red sort, but very little known at present.

Carneum. Single, a very pale flesh color with deeper lines in center. Very strong growing and good foliage.

Dr. Golfin. Large single flower, bright cerise red. Very heavy bloomer.

Double Yellow. A very choice variety of unusual color.

Frederick Guibert. Single light pink with crimson lines in the throat.

SHRUBS, Continued

Madonna Grandiflora. Large double pure white. Strong grower and quite fragrant. This is the best white for general planting.

Mme. Peyre. Rather tall growing type with large double peach colored flowers.

Mme. Sahut. Semi-double, pale rose with white stripes. Very strong foliage.

Mrs. F. Roeding. The finest of the salmon or peach colored sorts. Clusters of bloom are large, and the individual flowers are very double, fragrant and of a brilliant salmon pink color. Rather dwarf growing with more willowy stems than most sorts.

Nankeen. Single light yellow with reddish throat. A fairly bushy grower and very hardy.

Savort. Small double pale pink flower, very free blooming. Very hardy.

Single Pink. This is the well known shell pink single flowered type that seems to stand almost any sort of treatment and yet gives a wealth of bloom at intervals throughout the year.

Single White. A hardy and very profuse bloomer.

Splendens. The fine old double pink that is so much grown because of its hardiness, and heavy trusses of large double rose pink, fragrant flowers. Very strong grower.

Splendens variegata. A form of the above that has very striking yellow and white variegation in the foliage, but is not so free flowering as the other form.

PACHYSTACHYS [56] coccinea. (Jacobinia coccinea.) Tropical. Tropical America and Trinidad. A splendid subject for the shaded pool or naturalistic planting in moist places and under trees. The leaves are very large, dark green and tropical in appearance, and the spikes of crimson tubular flowers are borne almost continuously. It is not suited to a sunny situation as the foliage will yellow very badly and become quite small. In the right situation, however, it will form a splendid background planting for other smaller shade loving subjects.

PANAX [57] (Polyscias). Tropical Old World Tropics and Pacific Islands. This interesting group of araliads is very useful as greenhouse plants in the north or out of doors in the extreme southern part of the state. They are very tender and will not stand any cold, but are especially suited to the patio and protected shaded spots where something just a little different from the ordinary run of shrubbery is desired. The flower hands are very small and inconspicuous but the foliage of the types listed below is very unusual and of decorative value.

P. aureum. Tropical. A rather upright growing type with large compound leaves, irregularly toothed on the edge, variegated cream, yellow, light and dark green.

P. caryotaefolia. Rather dwarf in habit, this has very dark green curiously divided leaves somewhat resembling the Caryota.

P. excelsum. Rather compact grower with finely divided foliage of a decidedly olive green color.

P. fruticosum (P. plumatum). Very rapid growing type with delicately cut fern-like foliage somewhat grey-green with a suggestion of white.

P. Victoriaea. One of the most decorative sorts this has finely cut foliage, grey-green, beautifully variegated with white. Very plumy and distinctive but extremely tender and impatient of too much moisture in the soil.

PENTAS [58] lanceolata. Tropical. Africa. A group of rather dwarf shrubs that are becoming quite popular in Florida for bedding out in partially shaded situations. Rather compact growers that are almost continually in bloom. They also make fine pot plants for the house or conservatory; but must have well drained soil for best results.

P. lanceolata, var. alba. Probably the best of the group, this is dwarf and spreading in habit with dense heads of delicate cream white tubular flowers. Splendid as a pot or conservatory plant.

P. lanceolata, var. coccinea. Rather more tall growing than most, this has strong lanceolate, deeply veined foliage and tubular deep crimson flowers in corymbs. Very showy.

P. lanceolata. Similar to the above but more dwarf growing and with heads of tubular lavender flowers.

PHYLLANTHUS [59] nivosus albus. (Breynia nivosa.) Tropical. This is a white leave form of the P. roseo-pictus and resembles it in every way except that the leaves are white and green only with no pink coloration. The new growth is sometimes pure white. A very charming subject that thrives well in partial shade.

P. nivosus atropurpureus. Tropical. A form with rich warm, purplish brown or bronze foliage—the tips and new growth are sometimes reddish purple. This is not used as often as the other types of the group, but is a very strong growing subject and one that is particularly good to give a darker tone to a mass planting.

Foundation planting of tropical shrubs

SHRUBS, Continued

P. nivosus roseo-pictus. Calico Plant. Tropical. This is a very colorful subject that may be used in mass planting or trimmed in a small hedge. The leaves are rather small and somewhat resemble rose leaves except that they are smooth on the edges. Dark green, variegated in rose, cream and pink with the new foliage sometimes almost solid pink, the plants look as if they were covered with small pink flowers.

PITHECELLOBIUM [60] guadalupense (Inga guadalupense). Tropical. A very pretty unarmed and fairly rapid growing shrub with dark green leathery leaves shining above. The flowers like those of the rest of the genus are feathery, creamy yellow and long seed pods are very twisted and ornamental.

PITTOSPORUM [61] rhombifolium. Hardy. Sometimes used as a tree in California this variety does not seem to make such a rapid growth here, but if given a well drained soil will make a very ornamental large shrub. The leaves are thinner than those of the Tobira, rounded, but dark green and shining. The flowers are borne in terminal clusters and are white, turning yellow with age.

P. Tobira. Tobira Shrub. China and Japan. Hardy. This is one of our finest subjects for hedge and formal plants; and it is also fine for beach planting as it will stand exposure to salt spray. Rather showy in growth, it may be easily kept to any desired height. It prefers a rather loose but fairly rich soil and good drainage for best results. The foliage is thick, dark green and very shining, arranged around the stem in rosette form giving it a very unusual appearance. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant, in dense terminal heads.

PLUMBAGO [62] capensis. Blue Leadwort. Tropical and sub-tropical. South Africa. Somewhat climbing in habit, the Plumbago is nevertheless one of our finest shrubs for base planting, mass plantings, and general landscape work. The branches are small, rather willowy, foliage light green, small and in clusters along the joints of the stem. Flowers in terminal rounded heads, salver shaped and of a very lovely azure blue. This prefers well drained sunny soils and should be pruned quite often for best results. It is also sometimes used as a hedge.

P. capensis alba. Tropical. A white flowered form of the preceding which it very closely resembles. Not so popular as the blue and not quite so sturdy, it is nevertheless a very lovely subject if given a little more attention than the Blue Plumbago usually gets. The heads of flowers are rather more open and airy, but it is a good bloomer.

Severinia as a hedge

P. coccinea. Tropical. A distinct type from the two varieties mentioned above, this has very large ovate leaves almost if not entirely joined around the stem, and terminal spikes of lovely rose pink flowers that last well. It is, however, very susceptible to root-knot and care must be used in planting for this reason. It will thrive in the sun as do the others but both the foliage and flowers are handsomer in partial shade and with fairly moist soil.

POINSETTIA [63] (Euphorbia pulcherrima). Tropical. Mexico. So well known as to need little description, the poinsettia with its large rich red floral bracts has become the universal Christmas flower. Very rapid in growth they prefer a well drained soil somewhat protected from the winds and for best results should be pruned back severly in early spring and again in July and September. A splendid pot flower for Christmas, they do well out of doors in the southern area and if frozen down come again quickly from the roots. The following types are most usually grown:

Single Red. The common poinsettia with tall stems and large rich red floral bracts in winter which last for a month or more.

Double Red. A form of the above but with clusters of smaller bracts arranged in the center so as to give the effect of a double flower. Rather darker and richer in color than the single red and flowering a little later in the season.

Pink. A distinct novelty but one that is inclined to go back to the original red if not watched and the branches with red flowers cut out. The bracts are large, rich rose pink, gradually fading to a creamy pink. A little more delicate in growth than the red flowered types.

White. Rather more dwarf than the other types, this poinsettia prefers shade for best results but of course must have well drained soil. The foliage is thinner in texture and more yellowish green. Flower bracts are not so long nor so regular as other types and are a delicate creamy white becoming almost pure white under shaded conditions.

POSOQUERIA [64] latifolia. Needle Flower. Tropical. Tropical America. A very large and very tropical shrub with opposite dark green and shining leaves 4-5 inches long, resembling a species of rubber in general appearance. The long tubular fragrant white flowers are borne in loose terminal clusters. A lovely subject too tender for use out of doors except in the very southern part of the state, but makes a fine conservatory subject.

PYRACANTHA [65] crenulata. Evergreen Hawthorne. Hardy. A rather spreading shrub that reaches a large size with small shining foliage and clusters of dark red berries in the fall and

SHRUBS, Continued

winter. This is rather more suited to the northern and central areas of the state and is seldom used in the southern section.

RAPHIOLEPSIS [66] indica. Indian Hawthorn. Hardy. A dwarf low branched shrub seldom reaching a height of over two or three feet. Foliage dark green and shining, rather rounded at the tip. Starshaped pinkish white flowers are borne profusely in the spring and followed by purple back berries. Very fine for a low mass planting or at the base of taller subjects.

R. japonica. (R. umbellata.) Japanese Hawthorn. Hardy. Much larger and faster growing than the preceding species with thinner, more upright foliage that is dark green with red tipped new growth. Very showy, pinkish white flowers are borne in large terminal panicles in the early spring. A splendid subject but as yet little known in Florida though it does beautifully here.

RHODOMYRTUS [67] tomentosa. Downy Myrtle. Sub-tropical. South Asia. This is a very lovely shrub especially suited to moist soils with opposite leaves that are olive green above and silvery underneath—a combination that gives a splendid color note to shade plantings. Rose pink flowers like single roses are borne in profusion in early spring and are followed by large very sweet black edible fruit.

RUSSELIA [68] juncea. (R. equisetiformis.) Coral Plant. Tropical. Tropical America. A much branched and very willowy shrub, the Russelia is a pleasant contrast with other subjects as it has very few leaves and they are so small as to be almost unnoticeable. The slender wire-like branches are a lovely light green and contrast splendidly with the long sprays of tubular coral flowers. Fine for mass plantings and useful as a window box plant when small.

SCHINUS [69] terebinthifolius. Brazilian Pepper. Sub-tropical. Brazil. A large shrub of very rapid growth that sometimes reaches the height of a small tree. This is one of our most worthwhile plants for general landscape purposes, as it makes a fine subject for mass planting and succeeds well along the beach, standing quite a lot of salt spray. The foliage is dark green and recurved on stout stems. Flowers in terminal heads during the summer are followed on the female plants by clusters of brilliant red berries in the winter.

SESBANIA [70] punicea. Hardy. Native. This native leguminous shrub is deciduous in winter but comes into growth quite early in the spring. Tall and rather tree-shaped with dark green pinnate leaves, the brilliant orange and red pea-shaped flowers hang in attractive drooping racemes. It should not be used in a conspicuous place because of its deciduous habit.

SEVERINIA [71] buxifolia. Timor. Hardy. A dwarf shrub related to the citrus family that is of great value as a formal hedge. Rather slow in growth it requires very little trimming and once it has reached the needed height may easily be kept within bounds. The foliage is quite small resembling a dark green and shining boxwood, and the branches are thorny but not objectionably so.

STENOLOBIUM [72] stans. Yellow Elder. Tropical. This very rapid growing upright shrub or small tree is one of our showiest subjects in early spring when the large terminal panicles of tubular golden yellow flowers appear. Very impatient of wet soil, it should also be planted where it does not get the brunt of the cold wind. If frozen down, however, it comes again very quickly. One variety—Sambucifolia—blooms twice a year, in spring and autumn, and this is the one most commonly grown.

STROBILANTHES [73] anisophyllus. Lavender Bell. Tropical. A rather small bushy shrub with jointed branches and dark green narrow foliage. This type of Strobilanthes is covered in the late winter and early spring with masses of delicate lavender bell-shaped flowers. It is fine for a shaded border or for massing at base of other subjects.

S. isophyllus. Hedge Flower. Tropical. This is a very lovely subject that spreads readily by seed so it has become extremely common. It forms a dense, low clump of narrow rather long foliage and in late summer is covered with petunia-like flowers of a lovely purple-blue. Splendid for edging or for the naturalistic garden.

TABERNAEMONTANA [74] cashmere. Pinwheel Jasmine. Tropical. India. This is a fine dark green foliaged shrub reaching a height of four to five feet and thriving in shade as well as in full sun. The flowers are single, whorled, and pure white with yellow eye. A profuse bloomer this is one of the finest of our white flowered subjects but should not be exposed to too much cold. If frozen down it comes again very quickly, however.

Jasminum Gracillimum—flanking steps

SHRUBS, Continued

T. coronaria. (Ervatamia coronaria.) Crape Jasmine or Rose Bay. Tropical. India. A lovely large shrub with dark green foliage and clusters of very double white flowers like small Gardenias except for the creped edges. Fragrant at night it makes a splendid subject for mass plantings where it is not exposed to too much sun.

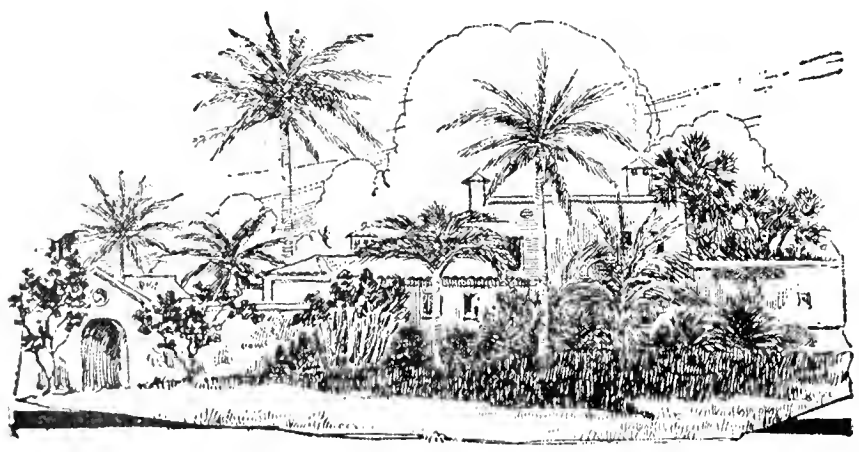
T. grandifolia. (Ervatamia grandifolia.) Large Leaved Rose Bay. Tropical. India. A form of the coronaria which it resembles very closely but with much larger leaves and a stronger, more robust habit of growth. The flowers are semi-double, opening quite flat, pure white with a yellow eye and quite showy. This is another plant that is splendid for the tropical garden.

TETRAPANAX [75] papyriferum. Chinese Rice Paper Plant. Hardy. China. An erect growing single stemmed shrub with very large palmate leaves, resembling the castor bean foliage but much handsomer, being dark green above and silvery underneath. The white flowers in long terminal drooping racemes are very showy and last well as cut blooms.

THEA [76] sinensis. Commercial Tea. Hardy. This is better known and more often used as a landscape subject in the northern part of the state where it does much better than farther south. However, if given the right location it will do quite well in the central and southern area. Foliage medium in size, rather olive green and with serrate edges. The creamy white flowers with conspicuous yellow centers are borne in spring and summer.

THEVETIA [77] nerifolia. Trumpet Flower. Sailor's Lucky Bean. Tropical America. A small to medium sized shrub with narrow shining green foliage rather like that of the oleander. This subject is particularly well suited to the southern part of the state because of its tropical nature and the fact that it will endure the salt spray very well. The large bell-shaped flowers of a lovely soft yellowish-apricot color are borne at intervals throughout the year, and closely followed by curious seed pods that are quite attractive.

THRYALLIS [78] glauca. Tropical. Since introduced several years ago this shrub has been gaining in popularity very steadily. Foliage is rather small, rounded, and of a pleasing light green, turning to olive green in the sun with some darker tints. The brilliant clusters of yellow flowers in terminal panicles are borne almost continuously throughout the year. Stands pruning well, and makes a fine addition to our list of shrubs for mass planting or house foundation work.



THUNBERGIA [79] erecta. (Mayenia erecta.) Tropical. West Africa. A splendid subject for foundation work or for a sheared hedge, this Thunbergia has dark green, rather small pointed foliage. It will thrive equally well in sun or shade. The medium sized flowers, of true Thunbergia shape, are a rich deep purple with yellow throat. A lovely subject that does not stand much cold but when frozen back will come again quickly.

T. erecta alba. Tropical. A white flowered form of the above which resembles it very closely except the foliage is not quite such a dark green, and seems to prefer the shady situations. The large white flowers are very showy and borne in profusion; but the plant should be kept trimmed for best results.

TIBOUCHINA [80] semidecandra. Princess Flower. Tropical. Brazil. This is one of our handsomest purple flowering shrubs with large deeply veined, velvety, rather pointed leaves. Of straggling growth, it should be pruned to give best results. The flowers are large, slightly cup-shaped and of a rich violet purple appearing in profusion during the late summer and fall. The shrub is evergreen, but the older foliage turns a brilliant red before dropping.

VIBURNUM [81] macrophyllum. Hardy. More upright growth than the odoratissimum and with long, rather broad and very shining foliage this is a splendid subject for the central and northern areas.

V. odoratissimum. Hardy. China. This splendid hardy subject that reaches a height of from six to ten feet is very useful in landscape work. The leaves are large and of good substance, a rich glossy green in color that works in well in combination with other materials in permanent borders. The fragrant white flowers in dense heads come in the late spring. It is fairly rapid in growth and a fine addition for mass plantings.

V. suspensum (V. sandankwa). Hardy. Of rather dwarf spreading habit, this type of Viburnum is a splendid addition to the list of plants for house foundation use. The foliage is large, deeply veined and rather rough. The small fragrant cream colored flowers are borne in clusters during the spring and summer. Since by pruning it may be kept to any desired height it is a distinct addition to the list of landscape subjects for this section as well as the northern and central portions of the state.

VITEX [82] Agnus-castus variegatus. Variegated Chaste Tree. Tropical. This rather interesting subject is apparently more bushy and shrub-like than the old Vitex Agnus-castus, though it has the same lavender-like fragrance to the foliage and flower. The leaves are light green, heavily variegated with white and by pruning it can be made into an attractive shrub. Flowers lilac in terminal clusters.

Coniferous Evergreens

These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different shades of green make striking effect when planted in masses, either when made up of a single kind, or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs and are of great value in foundation plantings.

ARAUCARIA [1] **excelsa.** Norfolk Island Pine. Tropical. Pacific Isles. This is indeed one of the most striking and unusual appearing members of the pine family, having wide spreading branches growing horizontally from the main body of the tree, dark green in color and attaining a height of forty feet. Particularly adapted to planting near the seashore, it also makes a very attractive tub specimen for patio use.

A. Bidwillii. Bunya-bunya pine. A tall handsome tree very similar to the Araucaria excelsa in general structure differing mainly in that the foliage is broad and very spiny. Very attractive when used as a single specimen.

CALLITRIS. [2] Cypress Pine. Hardy. Australia. This group of handsome evergreen trees is particularly valuable in Florida landscape planting because of their adaptibility to variety of soils and their compact symmetrical habit of growth. Thriving as they do on sand fills and in very dry situations we recommend them to the spruce pine section of the state where it is hard to grow other subjects.

C. glauca. This variety is very slender and tapering making it very desirable where one does not have room for a spreading tree. The blue-green foliage is very beautiful.

C. verrucosa. Fine green foliage much resembling the cedar. Compact in growth and tapering to a true cone shape particularly desirable where a dense mass of coniferous foliage is wanted.

CUPRESSUS. [3] Hardy. These lovely trees are among our most beautiful conifers. Most of them are quite rare and none of them are plentiful.

C. Knightiana. Knight's Cypress. Hardy. A tall tree of elegant appearance, with drooping, feathery branches. Has a very broad base, tapering toward the top to a cone shape.

C. sempervirens. Italian Cypress (Cavannaugh type). Hardy. Slender and very tapering, with the branches lying close to the stem, it is one of our most attractive subjects for garden use when properly placed. Does not do well on very thin, sandy soils nor near the shore.

JUNIPERUS. [4] Hardy. This interesting group of evergreen trees and shrubs varies greatly in habit, from tall, pyramidal trees to low, prostrate or trailing shrubs. Practically all are valuable ornamental plants, and the erect types are particularly useful on the lawn, either as single specimens or in groups. While they prefer a sandy, well-drained loam with a moderate amount of moisture, they will grow well even in dry, gravelly soil and are well adapted to windbreaks and hedges.

J. barbadensis. Native Red Cedar. Hardy. A handsome tree of dense, spreading habit. Being very salt-resistant, it is to be especially recommended for seacoast planting.

J. chinensis. Chinese Cedar. Hardy. A very handsome, much-branched, pyramidal shrub, sometimes columnar in effect. Suited to a variety of soils and of easy growth. An excellent tub subject for larger decorative uses.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Cedar. Hardy. A new juniper of very graceful habit of growth. Rather low-growing, with horizontally spreading branches and sage-green foliage, it is very useful for bordering taller evergreens.

J. procumbens. Trailing Cedar. Hardy. A low-growing, prostrate shrub, branching close to the ground. The foliage is a beautiful dark green and very dense. Fine for terrace embankments, etc.

PINUS [5] **palustris.** Native Yellow Pine. Hardy. This is the native Longleaf Pine that is so invaluable in the Florida landscape. Owing to the difficulty in transplanting this subject, we have established some plants in pots and boxes.

Thuja—Arborvitae

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, Continued

PODOCARPUS [6] sinensis. Giant Yew. Hardy. Japan. A very beautiful coniferous tree utimately attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet, with horizontally spreading branches and pendent branchlets. One of the largest leaved of all the conifers, it resembles the English yew multiplied several times in size. Useful both as individual specimens and in large background effects. Especially resistant to excess water, an unusual trait with conifers.

P. elongatus. Fern pine. A very beautiful small tree with compact dark green foliage rather spreading in habit somewhat resembling the Weeping Willow in its growth. This subject is particularly attractive where a dense single specimen is desired, attaining a height of 25 feet, with branches from the ground up.

P. macrophylla Maki. Hardy. More shrubby than the type, with smaller, dark green leaves, it is apparently the commonest variety in cultivation.

P. Nagi. Hardy. A handsome tree up to ninety feet, with broad leaves up to three inches long and an inch wide, paler green beneath.

RETINOSPORA [7] plumosa (Chamaecyparis plumosa). Hardy. A quick-growing beautiful conifer of medium size, with feathery dark green foliage. Of more open type, it is less inclined to turn brown in the centers than any other species of Retinospora in our climate.

R. ericoides. Japan. A conifer of dwarf habit, needle-shaped bluish-grey leaves. It is one of the best for tub and patio work.

THUJA [8] (Biota). Arborvitae. Hardy. This group contains all the more commonly used varieties, both in landscape design and in formal decorative work. Of compact and symmetrical growth, as a rule, they lend themselves admirably to this work, as also for tubs and urns for terraces and the like. Ordinarily they handle well from open ground by the "balling" method, and will succeed on any average soil, provided ample drainage is given. Very few evergreens will stand excess moisture in any form. The American branch of this family, those species belonging to the occidentalis group of this genus, do not seem to succeed well in our climate. All our varieties are, therefore, from the Chinese or orientalis group. Our varieties are arranged by type instead of alphabetically.

T. aurea nana. Hardy. Round and compact, of handsome greenish-golden foliage.

T. Bonita. Hardy. Cone-shaped, rather dwarf, of a beautiful rich green color.

T. compacta. Hardy. Fine, dark green, conical in form.

T. globosa. Hardy. A dense, dark green, and dwarf conical form of the T. occidentalis type. Valuable for a low hedge and for pots and tubs.

View of one of our greenhouses

Buginvillaea

Queen's Wreath

Vines

More and more are planters coming to understand and appreciate the value of "ground-covers" in many situations, either where a good sod is unobtainable or where vines covering the ground would be more attractive. Vines for this purpose are much used in the North, but the subjects that serve well there do not thrive in Florida under our tropical conditions. Following is a selected list of subjects of special interest and value for covering banks or partially shady ground or other situation where the moisture—either natural or artificial—is sufficient to keep them in a good growing condition until well established: Allamandas, Cissus, Doxantha, Euonymus, Climbing Fig, Gelsemium, Jacquemontia, Jasminum, Lonicera, Pyrostegia, Thunbergia, Lavender Lantana, etc.

Trees, palms and shrubbery of course come first, as they form the framework of the garden picture, but more finish will be needed later and vines are very valuable for this purpose. On the home they serve to soften the sharp angles and lines of the building and by the very nature of their growth they become identified with the architecture of the structure itself, making it a more normal and intimate feature of the landscape. They help to make unsightly but usually necessary fences more tolerable, hiding their artificial and abnormal characteristics. By erecting a framework on which they can climb, they soon form a quick and efficient screen for unsightly views or buildings, and on pergolas, arbors, and the like, they are naturally invaluable.

In planting they should be given the same consideration in respect to preparation of the ground and fertilizing as would be accorded any shrub. Around buildings they should not be planted in the drip of the eaves, as with our heavy rains and light soils, the earth is soon washed away from the roots, especially here in Florida.

A very suitable planting arrangement, where one wants the vines to quickly shade a window, is to erect a double inverted U-support of small pipe, elbows used at the turns, one "U" close to the house wall and window, the other farther out, and wire stretched between on which the vines can be trained. The ends of the pipe should be sunk in small concrete blocks to steady the supports.

ANTIGONON [1] leptopus. Coral Vine, Pink Vine. Hardy. Mexico. This rapid growing vine while evergreen in South Florida is usually killed back to the ground in colder sections but will come again very quickly in the spring and make a beautiful show before the summer is over. Foliage is large, heart-shaped, and quite thick and the long graceful racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers are very beautiful and last for a long time. Very vigorous in growth, it will climb 40 feet in a single season and cover a large area.

ARISTOLOCHIA [2] elegans. Dutchman's Pipe. Sub-tropical. South America. One of the handsomest of this unusual group, A. elegans is ever-

green with medium-sized heart-shaped foliage. The pendant flowers, from which it gets its common name, are white on the surface, while the center and lobes are beautifully marbled purple black like a pattern in brocaded velvet.

ASPARAGUS [3] africanus. A slender more twining form of the Asparagus that resembles A. plumosus very much, but is more rapid in growth and a darker more blue-green in color. Not so suited for cut greenery but makes a handsome feathery green vine for porch or pergola.

A. falcatus. Sickle Thorn. Tropical. Africa. A very large stemmed rank-growing type of the Asparagus with heavy curving thorns along the stem and masses of slender "bamboo-like" foliage of a rich dark green. The tiny white flowers are borne in great profusion during the late spring and are very fragrant. A very handsome vine and one that will cover quickly.

A. plumosus. Sub-tropical. More commonly grown as a source of greenery for use with cut flowers, this type will, if allowed to do so, make a handsome low growing vine with delicate lace-like foliage. Makes a splendid pot plant in the north.

BEAUMONTIA [4] grandiflora. Herald's Trumpet. Chalice Vine. Tropical. China. This is a very woody vine with large rather rough leaves that must have a good support for best results. Flowers are borne in the early spring about Easter time. The blooms are large, pure white and quite fragrant, resembling a large loose cluster of Easter lilies. Quite rare.

BUDDLEJA [5] (Buddleia) madagascariensis. Sub-tropical. Madagascar. A very rank growing climber with large dark green leaves that are silvery underneath, and terminal clusters of small very fragrant yellow flowers in the spring. A very lovely vine but it must have plenty of room for its best development.

BUGINVILLAEA [6] (Bougainvillea). The most brilliant and popular flowering vines for South Florida planting, useful in numberless ways. They may be successfully grown for wall covering, on pergolas, trellises, trees, or walls; they may be trained as standards for accent plants or for formal gardens; and most of them can be pruned for use in large shrubbery borders. Following is a list of the best known varieties.

Buginvillaea, showing flowers and colored bracts

Afterglow. Bracts yellowish-orange, changing with age to salmon and finally light rose. Sometimes the large sprays show all three colors at the same time. Fine for conservatory growing as they color well under glass.

brasiliensis. The individual bracts of this variety are large and of rich magenta-purple coloring. Habit of growth is good.

Chrisman. A vigorous grower with dark green leaves and large, dark magenta flowering bracts.

Crimson Lake. Probably the most popular of all the group. A very vigorous grower with very distinctive rich, dark green foliage and magnificent trusses of brilliant crimson floral bracts, overcast with purple as they age. Does not handle well as a shrub as it is intolerant of restraint.

Daniel Bacon. A hybrid of Rosa Catalina and lateritia, with smaller leaves and bracts than Margaret Bacon, and the latter of a deeper pink color.

Everglades. Another hybrid, very vining in habit with rather small leaves and very dark magenta bracts.

glabra Sanderiana. The tropical "paper flower," from Brazil. The most common form of the group, rather woody in growth and particularly valuable for growing as a shrub in borders and training for very formal effects. Foliage glossy green, smaller than most types. Floral bracts borne in great profusion throughout most of the year, and of rich magenta-purple coloring.

Margaret Bacon. A strong-growing hybrid of Rosa Catalina and lateritia with large foliage and almost shell-pink bracts. Requires little pruning, though it can be easily grown as a standard.

Panama Pink. From the Canal Zone. Somewhat resembles Crimson Lake in growth and foliage, but with floral bracts of a lovely mauve-pink. One of the loveliest of recent introductions.

Praetorius. Resembles Afterglow in form and color.

refulgens. An old form from Brazil with large, rather hairy leaves and purplish-mauve bracts.

Rosa-Catalina. One of the finest for conservatory use, it blossoms in the middle of winter. In full sun the bracts are a rich jacqueminot-rose, but under glass they are a lovely light pink and borne in overwhelming profusion.

spectabilis. The largest individual floral bracts of the group, of a rich deep purple and borne in immense trusses. The foliage is rather large and heavy and very dark green. Unfortunately this type does not bloom when small as do the others, but it is well worth waiting for its later splendor.

spectabilis lateritia. One of the very finest of the group, vigorous in growth, excellent in foliage, and with very large floral bracts of a glorious brick-red color, strikingly individual. "Rich but not gaudy"—the true patrician of them all.

Wilson's Orchid. Similar to glabra Sanderiana, but with bracts lighter in color.

VINES, Continued

CAMPSIS [7] (Tecoma) Radicans. Trumpet Creeper. This is a hardy vine of the North, found growing well over Florida, and while a comparatively slow grower, it succeeds exceptionally well under cultivation. The foliage is compound—and deciduous—and the dark orange red flowers, 2 inches across, are borne in profuse clusters. It does especially well when planted near trees, over which it scrambles easily. When in leaf and flower it is attractive and when without foliage it is inconspicuous.

CISSUS [8] rhombifolia (Vitis rhombifolia). Hardy. Resembling ivy somewhat as to the shape of the leaves, but much softer and more hairy, this vine seems to thrive very well in South Florida where the regular English ivy will not grow. It will, we believe, take its place very nicely. Fine for a ground cover and on rock work, it also makes a splendid pot subject.

C. adenopodes. This new vine for house culture is closely related to Cissus rhombifolia but the young leaves are a deep carmine and later change to a bronzy green. A splendid climbing or trailing vine for half-shade.

C. quadrangularis. Tropical. A very curious succulent, more closely resembling a cactus than a grape, with four-winged stems, constricted at the nodes, and usually nearly leafless.

CLERODENDRUM [9] delectum (C. delicatum). Tropical. A form of the C. Thomsonae which it resembles as to foliage; but the bag-like calyx is rose-magenta instead of white and in most cases not so large. The clusters of blooms are flatter and more spreading.

C. Thomsonae. Bag Flower. Tropical. West Africa. A rather rapid growing vine with large dark green deeply veined leaves and terminal clusters of brilliant red flowers which are enclosed in a white bag-like calyx. Very showy and unusual and the blooms last for a long period of time. A great favorite in conservatories, but it will thrive very well out of doors in South Florida and stands a fair amount of cold.

CLYTOSTOMA callistegioides [10] (Bignonia speciosa). Love Charm. Hardy. South America. This lovely vine is more often grown in the northern part of the state but will do very well throughout most of the south. The foliage is fairly large, and a very glossy dark green in color while the handsome trumpet-shaped flowers that come in the early spring are lavender with deeper veining.

COMBRETUM [11] grandiflora (C. coccineum). Tropical. Madagascar. As yet little known in Florida the Combretum is a relative of the Quisqualis but with larger leaves and bright red flowers in terminal racemes. Very showy and free blossoming it should become very popular in the near future.

CRYPTOSTEGIA [12] grandiflora. Rubber Vine. Tropical. Southern Africa. A very woody climber with heavy dark green and waxy foliage especially suited to planting near the seashore as it stands salt spray well. It will, however, thrive almost anywhere if not exposed to cold weather. Sometimes known as "Purple Allamanda," the flowers are very showy, tubular, the petals opening out to a star shape and of a delicate lavender with deeper shadings.

C. madagascariensis. Similar to above but with flowers white with only slight lavender shadings.

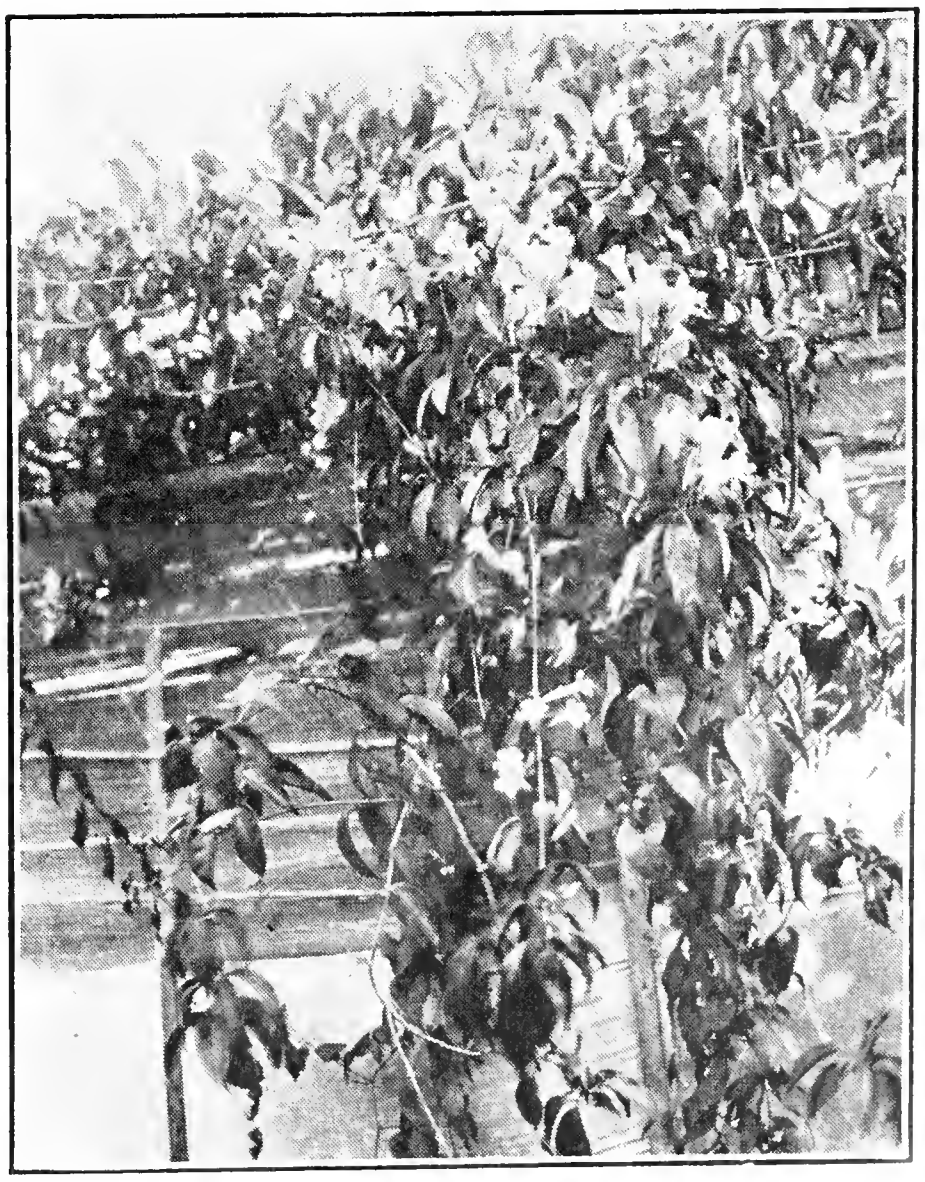
CYDISTA [13] aequinoctialis. Garlic Vine. Equinox Flower. Sub-tropical. West Indies and Brazil. A very choice vine with large dark green leaves and heavy masses of lovely lavender and purple Gloxinia-like flowers several times a year. The heaviest season of bloom is usually near the equinox, hence the name. The leaves when crushed give off a very distinct odor of garlic.

DERRIS [14] scandens (Deguelia timoriensis). Malay Jewel Vine. Tropical. A very vigorous vine from Malay with small dark green pinnate leaves and long racemes of small pea-shaped flowers several times during the summer. A very fragrant and showy subject as the long pendulous racemes of flowers give somewhat the effect of a small flowered white Wisteria.

DIOSCOREA [15] species. Air Potato. Tropical. A very rapid growing tuberous rooted vine that is extremely useful where a quick effect is desired. The leaves are large, heart-shaped and strongly veined. The vine produces quantities of small tubers above the ground and along the stem which resemble Irish potatoes in outward appearance, hence the name.

D. discolor. A variegated form of the above with purplish bronze leaves, silver marked. A luxuriant grower, it thrives in a shady position.

DOXANTHA [16] Unguis-cati. (Bignonia Unguis-cati). Cat's Claw Vine. Hardy. West Indies, Argentina. A slender clinging vine with rather small pointed leaves and a wealth of large golden



Cydista

VINES, Continued

yellow, tubular blooms in early spring. This vine is unique in that it clings by tiny three pronged "claws" at intervals along the stems. Splendid for rock work or for covering rough walls.

EUONYMUS [17] radicans acutus. Hardy. One of the few Euonymus that will do well this far south. This type has small leaves and will cling to any support unaided once it is established. Fine for rock work and a ground cover where it is not too shaded.

FICUS [18] pumila. (Ficus repens). Climbing Fig. Sub-tropical. Orient. The finest subject for covering walls, stucco or rock work that we have in Florida, the Ficus repens clings closely to any surface unaided, and makes a beautiful tracery with its small rounded green leaves. Once established it grows quite quickly and will soon cover a considerable area.

F. pumila, Variety minima. Sub-tropical. A rather dwarf foliaged type of the above this is becoming more popular every day for rock work as it may be kept within bounds much easier than the better known pumila. The leaves are much smaller, more pointed and the growth never becomes large and woody.

Tecomaria capensis—Cape Honeysuckle

F. pumila variegata. Sub-tropical. A fast growing type of climbing fig, with small pointed leaves of green and white, of great beauty.

F. villosa. Sub-tropical. A very rank growing type of the Climbing Fig, this has quite large dark green pointed foliage and a much heavier growth to the stem of the vine in general. Not so suited to general planting as the preceding varieties, it is, nevertheless, quite ornamental on walls or tree trunks.

GELSEMIUM [19] sempervirens. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. Hardy. Southeast United States. This is one of our finest native vines that is particularly lovely with its mass of evergreen foliage and clusters of yellow bell-shaped flowers in early spring. Quite fragrant and colorful it is used a great deal to cover the trunks of the cabbage palmetto and in naturalistic settings.

GLORIOSA [20] superba. Climbing Lily. Hardy. Africa and Asia. A most unusual vine that climbs by the elongated ends of the broad lanceolate leaves. Grown from a bulb, it dies down in the winter but starts up again early in the spring and in late summer is covered with a mass of lovely lily-like blooms, yellow and red in color. Fine for conservatory use in the north, the bulbs may be left in the ground from year to year in the southern part of the state.

G. Rothschildiana. Hardy. Similar flowers, crimson, yellow and white at base.

IPOMOEA [21] Horsfalliae Var. Briggsii. Brazilian Glory. Tropical. A lovely twining vine, covered with deep purplish-red blooms in December and January in this locality. Easy to grow, one of the best.

JACQUEMONTIA [22] pentantha. Tropical. Native. A rather dwarf climber with slender stems and small dark green leaves. This is lovely as a covering for a small trellis as it is covered throughout the early spring with a profusion of small bright blue flowers with a distinct white center. Quite easy to grow, but it does not like a very moist soil.

JASMINUM [23] bahiense. Tropical. Brazil. A slender climbing vine with small pointed dark green trifoliate leaves and terminal clusters of fragrant white flowers followed by purplish black berries. Quite rapid in growth it makes a handsome quick covering for trellis or pergola.

J. dichotomum. Gold Coast Jasmine. Tropical. West Africa. A very rapid growing vine with large dark green and glossy leaves, that is almost perpetually in flower. One of our most attractive new varieties, the white flowers are fragrant at night. This has proven very popular on the East Coast.

J. grandiflorum. Spanish Jasmine. Sub-tropical. India. Almost constantly in blossom, the J. grandiflorum has very lovely pinnate foliage on delicate slender branches. Evergreen, the flowers are pure white, rather large in comparison to most of the Jasmine vines and intensely fragrant. A splendid subject where a fragrant flowered vine is desired.

VINES, Continued

LONICERA [24] sempervirens. Hardy. Native. An evergreen in the south, this honeysuckle is well suited for trellis or fence. Its attractive orange-scarlet flowers blossom from May to August.

L. japonica Var. Halliana. Flowers pure white changing to yellow.

PANDOREA [25] Ricasoliana (Tecoma Ricasoliana). Tropical. South Africa. This is one of the handsomest of our flowering vines. Foliage is more open and lacy than the other varieties of Tecoma; large terminal panicles of lavender pink blossoms with deeper lines in the throat are produced most of the year. Prefers a well drained situation.

P. jasminoides (Tecoma jasminoides). Tropical Australia. A very rapid growing vine with small dark green and shining foliage and terminal clusters of delicate pink or almost white flowers with a pink throat. Not so free flowering as the Ricasoliana this Pandorea has very lovely foliage and does not make such a heavy vine.

PASSIFLORA [25-A] Pfordtii. Passion flower. Tropical. A grand species, in bloom every day in the year. A rampant grower. Flowers very large, bluish-purple in color.

PERESKIA [26] aculeata. Lemon Vine. Barbados Gooseberry. Tropical. A very thorny vine belonging to the cactus family but having true leaves. The creamy white flowers are borne periodically and in great numbers. A very rampant grower, it is sometimes used as a grafting stock for weaker forms of cacti.

P. Bleo. Tropical. A form of the above but with heavier fleshier stems, large leaves and terminal clusters of delicate pink flowers that resemble wild roses. A very lovely subject, but thorny like the preceding.

PETREA [27] volubilis. Queen's Wreath. Tropical. American Tropics. A rather woody vine with large rough evergreen leaves and a profusion of lovely bloom in long racemes during the early spring. The individual flower is quite unusual, the calyx being a lovely gray-blue while the corolla is almost royal purple with a white eye. At its best during the spring this lovely vine has several seasons of bloom during the summer.

PORANA [28] paniculata. Snow Creeper. Tropical. India. A very rank growing vine with large heart-shaped deeply veined leaves of a peculiar light yellow-green color and masses of small pure white flowers during early fall. Very fragrant and lovely the blossoms last well when cut and a vine in bloom looks as if it were covered with drifts of snow. Thrifty in growth it will climb to the top of tall trees but must have a well drained soil to succeed.

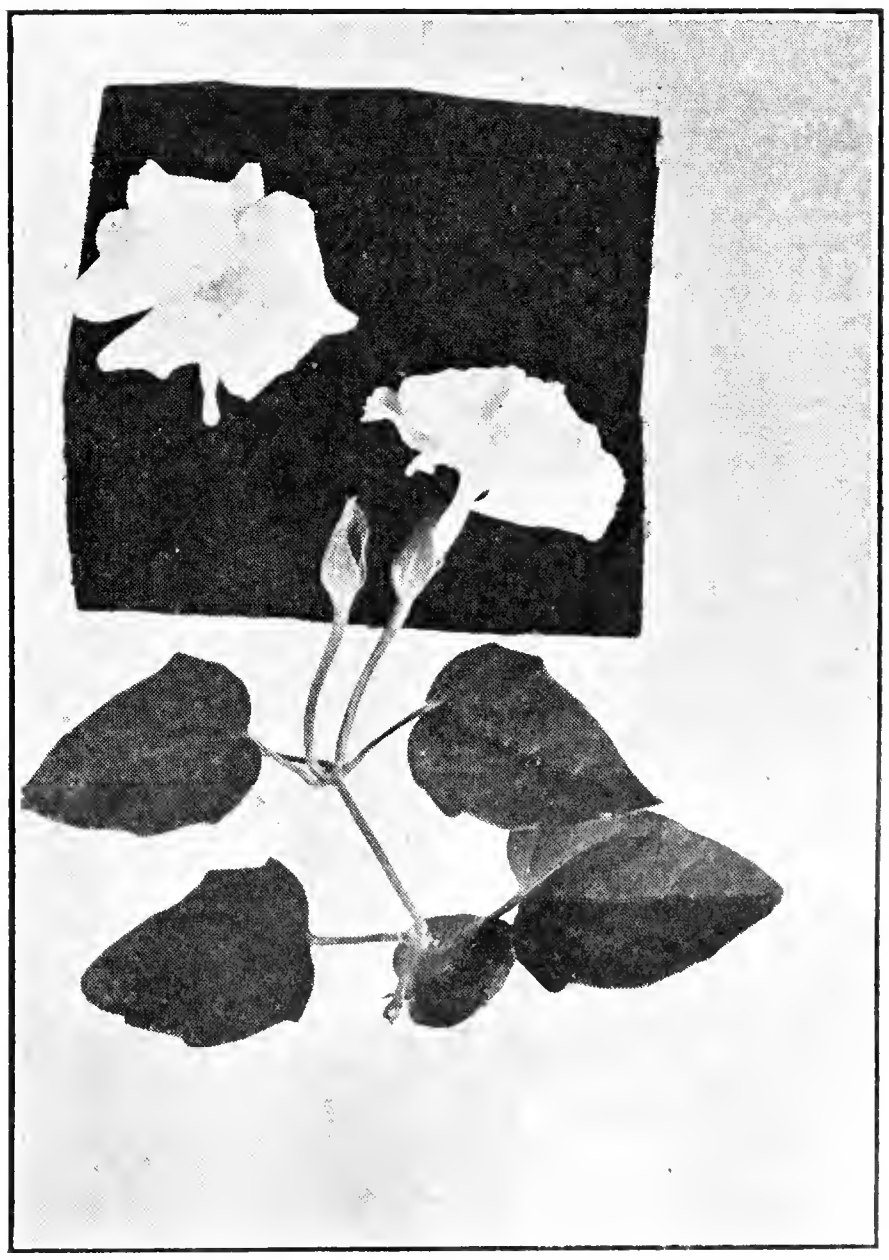
PYROSTEGIA [29] ignea. (Bignonia venusta). Flame Vine. Tropical. Brazil. One of the showiest and best known of our winter flowering vines, the Pyrostegia will cover trees, fences, trellis, and in fact anything that it can clamber over. Foliage medium to large, light green and pointed, flowers in late winter and early spring in dense clusters of orange-red tubular blooms that completely cover the vine. Must have well drained soil for best results and does not thrive well on the beach.

QUISQUALIS [30] indica. Rangoon Creeper. Tropical. Malaya. A large twining shrubby vine with pointed deeply veined leaves and having a profusion of star-shaped flowers on long slender tubes during spring and summer. The flowers are white in the morning and change to red before night. Quite fragrant, the odor suggests ripe fruit.

SCINDAPSUS [31] aureus (Pothos aureus). Tropical. Another of the large climbing aroid group with leaves reaching an immense size. Light green blotched and streaked with golden yellow, it not only makes a splendid show on large tree trunks but may be grown as a pot plant for the house when young.

S. Wilcoxei. A form of the above more suited to pot culture as the leaves apparently do not get so large and are more consistently variegated green and creamy white.

SENECIO [32] confusus. Mexican Flame Vine. Tropical. Mexico. A rather new introduction that bids fair to become one of our most popular vines. The growth is very rapid and foliage resembles that of the Thunbergia grandiflora somewhat but is not so heavy. A regular and almost constant bloomer, the flowers are in loose terminal clusters, daisy-like, brilliant orange changing to almost red with age. So far we have found that this will thrive in almost and soil and seems to do fairly well near the water.



Thunbergia fragrans

VINES, Continued

SOLANDRA [33] guttata. The Chalice Vine. Tropical. Mexico. A very rapid growing vine with large fleshy foliage and queer cup-shaped flowers on long slender tubes resembling an old-fashioned water goblet. Creamy white when they open with deeper lines in the throat, they change to rich yellow before fading. A very unusual and showy vine that never fails to attract attention.

SOLANUM [34] Seaforthianum. Tomatillo. Tropical. West Indies. A medium-sized vine of delicate appearance that does especially well in partial shade. Foliage compound, deeply cut, and the bunches of amethyst blue flowers are followed by bright red berries much liked by the birds. It is especially fine for small lattice or garden screen work as it blossoms over a long period of time.

S. Wendlandii. Paradise Flower. Tropical. Costa Rica. A very heavy vine with coarse pinnate foliage and great clusters of lilac-blue flowers during spring and summer. Too heavy for trellis or fence, this vine is very lovely on a pergola but should be used in connection with other vines.

STEMMADENIA [35] bella. Tropical. Mexico. A woody vine, bearing bignonia-like pure white flowers with a rich fragrance.

STEPHANOTIS [36] floribunda. Madagascar Jasmine. Tropical. Madagascar. Stephanotis has large rounded dark green leaves and clusters of pure white, fleshy tubular flowers with the odor of white hyacinths. Rather difficult to grow as it is subject to root knot, it is nevertheless a splendid vine and especially good for conservatory use in the north.

TECOMARIA [37] capensis (Tecoma capensis). Cape Honeysuckle. Tropical. South Africa. Used as a shrub as often as it is used as a vine. Handsome shining pinnate leaves and terminal spikes of bright orange-scarlet flowers make an attractive subject for wall or fence planting. Is very intolerant of wet feet and must have good drainage to succeed.

THUNBERGIA [38] fragrans. Tropical. India. One of the smaller types of the Thunbergia this does not grow to a great height and is really more suited as a ground cover in shaded places. The foliage is medium in size, dark green, and the pure white flowers about an inch across are borne continuously.

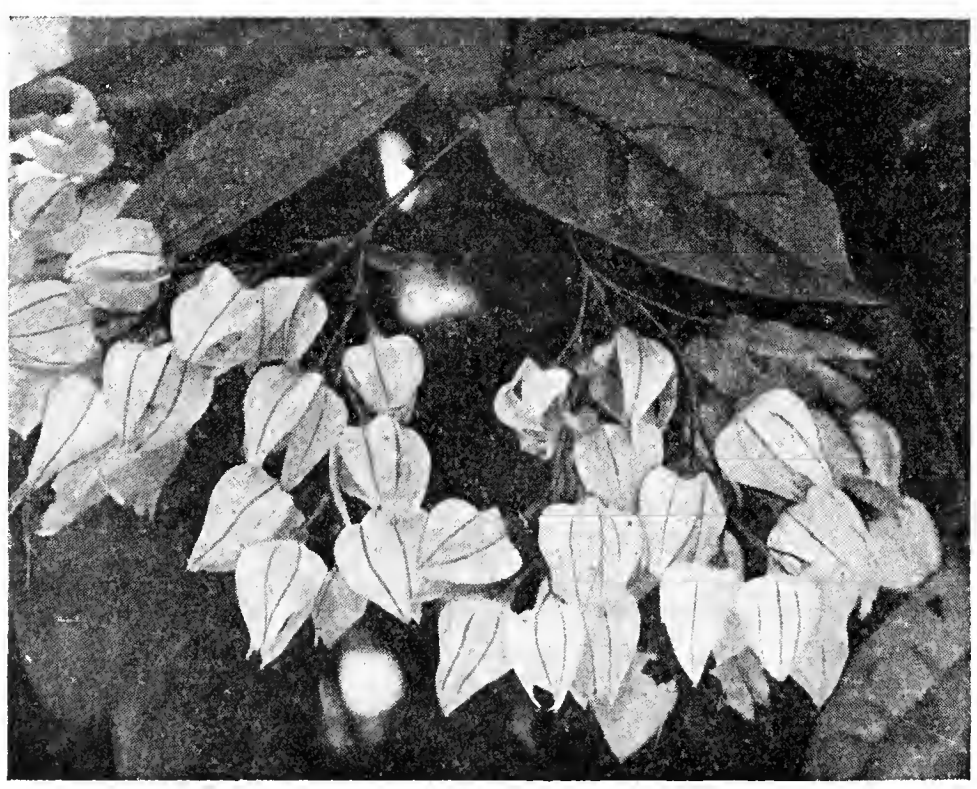
T. alata. Tropical. Similar to the fragrans but with flowers creamy yellow with dark throat.

T. grandiflora. Sky Flower. Tropical. India. This is without doubt our loveliest blue flowered vine, a very rapid grower especially suited to pergola. Foliage is large, dark green, and the long pendant racemes of large lavender-blue flowers fully 3 inches across are borne continually through the year. Does not stand much cold but comes back quickly if frozen down.

T. grandiflora alba. A white flowered form of the preceding but with larger rough leaves and extremely long racemes of pure white flowers with a yellow throat. Undoubtedly more showy than any white flowered vine we know, it is especially good on a pergola where the racemes of flowers can hang down.

TRACHELOSPERMUM [39] jasminoides. Confederate Jasmine. Hardy. China. A splendid hardy vine that does equally well in the more tropical area of Florida. Leaves are dark green, waxy, of medium size, and the flowers borne in early spring are produced in the greatest profusion. Star-shaped, pure white in slender axillary clusters, they are intensely fragrant. A very lovely hardy subject it is always very popular.

VANILLA [40] fragrans. Commercial Vanilla. Tropical. A true orchid, this tall growing waxy vine with stout light green pointed leaves, is of more interest as a curiosity in Florida, though it is really the source of commercial vanilla. Suited only to shaded situations, it climbs by aerial roots and will fasten itself to tree trunks or any rough support.



Clerodendrum Thomsonae—Bag Flower

Ferns and Selaginellas

The use of Ferns in securing landscape effects is limited to certain special conditions. When used on the cool, shady sides of the building, they can be interplanted with Sago Palms, Dracenas, and plants of like character to good effect. However, they can be much more effectively used as ground-cover in low, damp woods, along little streamlets, and so on, where they appear to good advantage and in their proper setting. The drooping Nephrolepis and Polypodium can be used to telling effect by planting in the boots of tall palms, where they will flourish. For decorative use, ferns are being used more and more for special purposes as greenhouse or home specimens in tubs, in fern-dishes on the table, and are especially desirable in window and porch-boxes where they can be used with telling effect. In house culture, they should be given some sunlight because the diffused lighting inside is so weak that the fronds are likely to be thin and drawn. The soil used should be rather light with leaf-mold or very old, rotted manure. Too much manure or concentrated fertilizer is injurious, though some sorts will be benefitted with considerable added as top dressing. Wooden tubs, if not too large for the specimens, are always much superior to earthen pots or other receptacles.

ADIANTIUM [1] farleyense gloriosa. Glory Fern. A very decorative type of the Maidenhair Fern with much broader and heavier fronds and the individual pinnae more undulate and deeply cut. The new growth sometimes shows a decided pink tinge.

A. cuneatum. Splendid for cut flowers and a heavy producer. No fernery should be without it.

A. O'Brienii. Maidenhair Fern. While there are a number of the maidenhair ferns this type seems especially adapted to growing in Florida and is splendid for cutting. Resembles the old A. hybridum very much but has larger pinnae and more fronds.

ALSOPHILA [2] australis. Australian Tree Fern. One of the strongest growing of the tree fern family, this type is more suited to Florida than any other. Stems are thick, covered with a brownish hair, and leaves are quite broad and graceful. This will reach a height of ten or more feet with fronds 6 or more feet long and will stand some cold but not freezing.

ASPLENIUM [3] Nidus-Avis. Bird's Nest Fern. A very distinctive fern with broad bright green leaves with undulate margins; erect in habit, sometimes reaching a height of four feet with a leaf spread of eight inches or more. Suitable as a table fern when small, this makes a magificent tub specimen when fully grown.

BLECHNUM [4] serrulatum. One of our handsome native ferns with broad pinnate leaves two or more feet long and twelve to fifteen inches wide. A splendid fern for naturalistic and pool plantings.

CERATOPTERIS [5] pteridoides. Water Fern. A lovely water fern that will grow as a floating plant in pools. The large deeply lobed leaves lie flat on the water while the seed leaves are held erect and are much divided. Spreads by tiny plants produced along the edges of the old leaves. A handsome pool subject and to be preferred to Water Hyacinth since it may be kept within bounds more easily.

CIBOTIUM [6] Barometz. Sub-tropical. Resembles Tree Fern but does not form trunk.

C. Schiedei. Sub-tropical. Handsome and very decorative pot specimen. Requires same treatment as Boston Ferns.

LYGODIUM [7] scandens. Climbing Fern. A true fern that climbs like a vine, making it an ideal

Ferns for Window Boxes and Foundation

subject for trellis in shaded situations where other vines will not thrive. Foliage is very lacy and lovely while the seed leaves are much different in appearance being more deeply cut and divided, giving it the effect of two plants growing together.

NEPHROLEPSIS [8]. The various species of this genus are among our better known and more popular ferns for both house and outdoor culture. Being rather vigorous growers—that is, all but those with the more delicately cut foliage—they require only ordinary care. Some types are very hardy outdoor plants that will multiply rapidly and make splendid ground covers for shaded situations.

N. davallioides furcans. Stag-horn Boston Fern. This very decorative fern has long drooping fronds that are divided at the end and with crested pinnae. It makes a fine subject both for the house and the grounds as it will thrive in both shady and semi-shady locations. The mature specimens will measure four feet in height and almost six feet across.

N. Duffii. Sub-tropical. New Zealand. Tufted slender leaves to one foot long, usually forked at tips.

N. bostoniensis. Boston Fern. A widely grown fern especially suited to hanging baskets and general decorative use because of the extremely long and graceful pinnate leaves.

PHYLLITIS [9] **Scolopendrium. (Scolo. vulgare).** Hart's Tongue Fern. Hardy. Very odd and beautiful with broad strap-like fronds with twisted comb-shaped tips. A good house plant.

POLYPODIUM [10] **aureum (Phlebodium aureum).** Golden Polypody. Hardy. Native. This is usually found growing on the palmetto stems just below the crown of leaves and rarely on the ground. It has broad, coarse fronds of a bright green or yellowish-green color. In naturalistic plantings it may be applied to the cabbage palmettoes in a shady part of the garden.

Foundation planting of ferns

Tree Fern—Alsophila australis

P. polypodioides (P. incanum). Resurrection Fern. Hardy. Native. This fern is the more common and grows in greater abundance than any of the small native ferns. It will be found on the trunks and branches of the oaks and other rough-barked trees. During the dry season the leaves will be shriveled, dried and curled and of a grey-green color; but a heavy rain or a rainy period will restore it quickly to its lovely bright green fresh state. The leaves are about an inch in width and from two to six inches long.

POLYSTICHUM [11] **capense (P. coriaceum).** Leather-leaf Fern. South Africa. This is the fern that is being used more and more by the florists as the broad, leathery, deep green fronds keep very well when cut. Also nice for shady borders in the garden, in front or under other taller-growing plants.

P. lobatum (Aspidium tussemense). A very dwarf table fern with shining tapering, deeply cut, pinnate leaves. As it seldom grows over ten inches in height it makes an ideal pot plant.

SELAGINELLA [12]. Club Moss. A graceful fern-like plant with feathery moss-like foliage that loves the moisture and the shade. It makes a lovely conservatory and house plant.

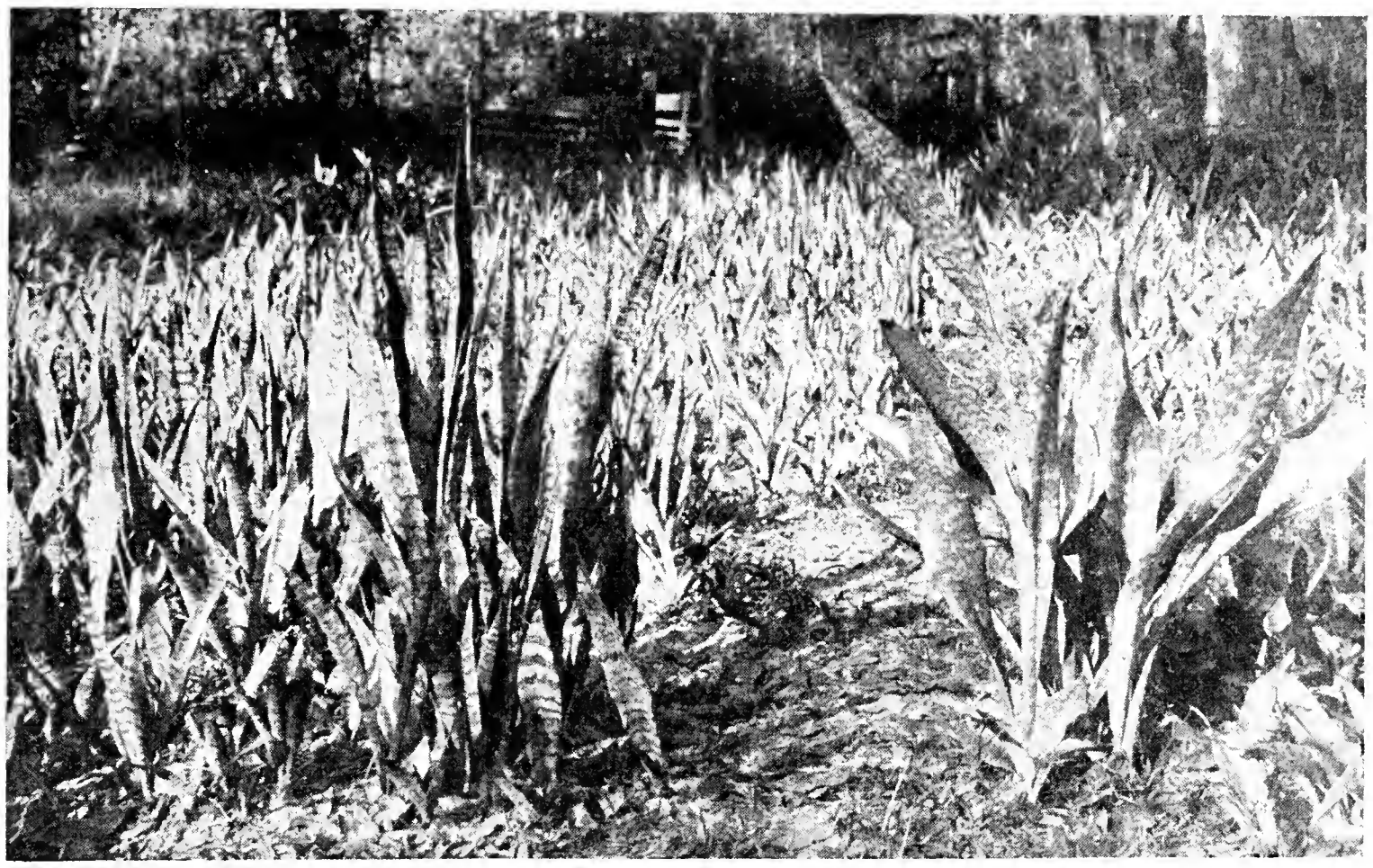
S. Braunii. Very dwarf and compact.

S. caulescens. Nice, brilliant green color.

S. denticulata. Matted, creeping type, dainty and graceful.

S. Emmeliana. Dwarf, upstanding type of bright green. Easy to grow.

S. uncinata. Peacock Fern. Trailing type of true peacock-blue iridescence.



Sansevierias readily adapt themselves to tropical gardens

Decorative Subjects

The proper use of this class of plants is probably as little understood as that of the Tuberous and Bulbous type, and because of their prominent characteristics and the fact that they are used rather as specimen subjects occupying prominent positions, it becomes all the more necessary that special care and thought should be exercised in planning for their positions in the landscape scheme. While they can frequently be used for grouping, they are not as a rule adapted to mass plantings of themselves; they are most effective when used in connection with mass plantings of other green-foliaged types of shrubbery. Frequently continuous masses of ordinary foliage tend to become more or less monotonous and lacking in that tropical definition that it is so important to secure in the Florida and southern garden, and the use of such plants as Agaves, Pandanus, Yuccas, etc., planted at the ends of long groups along their undulating lines, will serve to offset this and bring out expression as no other classes of subjects can.

AECHMEA [1] Mariae-Reginae. Tropical. Costa Rica. A broad-leaved air plant with thin light green leaves that sends up a spike of brilliant scarlet flowers, the petals of which are blue tipped in the late summer and early fall.

A. barlye. The biggest of the Aechmeas making a very attractive subject to attach to trees in formal gardens, the blooms being fiery red.

AGAVE [2] americana variegata. Striped Century Plant. Mexico. The heavy dark green leaves striped with yellow on the edges, ending in a heavy thorn, make this a valuable addition to the tropical garden or in the background of the cactus garden. Will grow in poor sandy soil in the full sun.

A. neglecta. Blue Century Plant. Mexico. A handsome decorative subject with recurving blue-green leaves that is somewhat more hardy than others of the species.

A. sisalana. Sisal Hemp. Yucatan. The leaves of this sort are very erect and sword-like, making it a useful subject for formal gardens. Where it is native it is grown principally as a source of high grade fiber.

AGLAONEMA [3] simplex. Chinese Evergreen. Tropical. Grown for its attractive foliage it will stand the most adverse conditions, even growing in water and poorly lighted places. Characterized by an oblong leaf with thick midrib.

A. commutatum. Leaves to 6 inches long and 2 inches across, deep green, marked on veins with pale green.

ALTERNANTHERA [4] Tropical. Tropical America. As this is a dwarf, compact, vari-colored plant it is splendid for low borders or bedding work. The bright colors of the foliage, some red and green, some cream and green, are held well even in the semi-shade; but shearing keeps them well colored as well as more compact.

ANTHURIUM [5]. Tropical. This subject requires special culture; instructions will be sent with plants. Wonderful plants for interior decoration. Some of them grown for their magnificent flowers, others for wonderful foliage.

DECORATIVE SUBJECTS, Continued

A. Hugelii. A plant with monstrous leaves attaining a height of four feet. Grown for its striking appearance. Blossom is large but unattractive.

A. Scherzerianum. Hybrids. This type is grown mostly for the blooms which range from red through pink and white, lasting well when cut and whole plant makes striking appearance. Wonderful house plant.

A. spathiphyllum clevelandii. Dark green, glossy foliage plant blooming in the spring with snow white blossoms. One of our best house plants.

A. Warocqueanum. Leaves to three feet long and ten inches wide, velvety green, veined with white.

ASPARAGUS [6] sprengeri. Natal. Sub-tropical. A splendid subject for hanging baskets or window boxes because of the long branched sprays of light green foliage. The small white flowers in the summer are followed by scarlet berries which are held for some time during the winter season. Will thrive in almost any type of soil.

ASPIDISTRA [7] lurida. Sub-tropical. China and Japan. A broad-leaved dark green lily-like plant that is excellent for indoor use as it will stand dark situations and neglect. The cut leaves are also fine for flower arrangements lasting many days. For landscape use it is fine for shady borders or along flowing water in the sun.

A. lurida variegata. A green and white form of the above with irregular markings so that no two leaves are alike. Must be grown in poor soil as richer soil will cause the variegation to disappear.

BEAUCARNEA [8] recurvata (Nolina tuberculata). Hardy. Southeastern Mexico. A decorative subject with dracaena-like leaves, often growing quite tall with a slender stem that is branched above and swollen at the base. The leaves are thin, very long and recurving which make it excellent for the patio or formal garden in the southern part of the state.

BEGONIA [9] nelumbiifolia. A large leafed Begonia with a whitish or pink bloom carried on long spikes.

Anthurium

Aspidistra

B. Rex Hybrid. We are listing one of the many hybrids which has done very well in Florida.

BROMELIA [10] Pinguin. Sub-tropical. A plant resembling the pineapple very much in appearance. Can be made into a very attractive tub specimen.

BRYOPHYLLUM [11] pinnatum. Tropical. Tropics. An odd and unusual succulent that is very quick growing, making a plant from two to four feet high. The leaves are fleshy, serrate, light green with purplish edges and veins in the mature specimens. If given an opportunity new plants will sprout at each notch around the edge of the leaf. Green and reddish bronze bell-shaped flowers are borne in terminal panicles, in the fall of the year. Seems to thrive in both sun and shade and in almost any type of soil.

COLEUS [12]. Tropical. Africa. A common showy leaved plant which grows quite rapidly making an excellent subject for window boxes or to supply color in the conservatory. There are many varieties showing a wide range of color combinations and leaf variations.

COSTUS [12-A] igneus. Tropical. One of the spiral flags, with bright orange-red flowers in dense spikes.

CROSSANDRA [13] infundibuliformis (undulaefolia). A shrub growing approximately three feet high with scarlet-orange flowers in spikes.

DIEFFENBACHIA [14] nobilis. Tropical. Tropical plants grown for foliage, large oblong leaves profusely spotted with white.

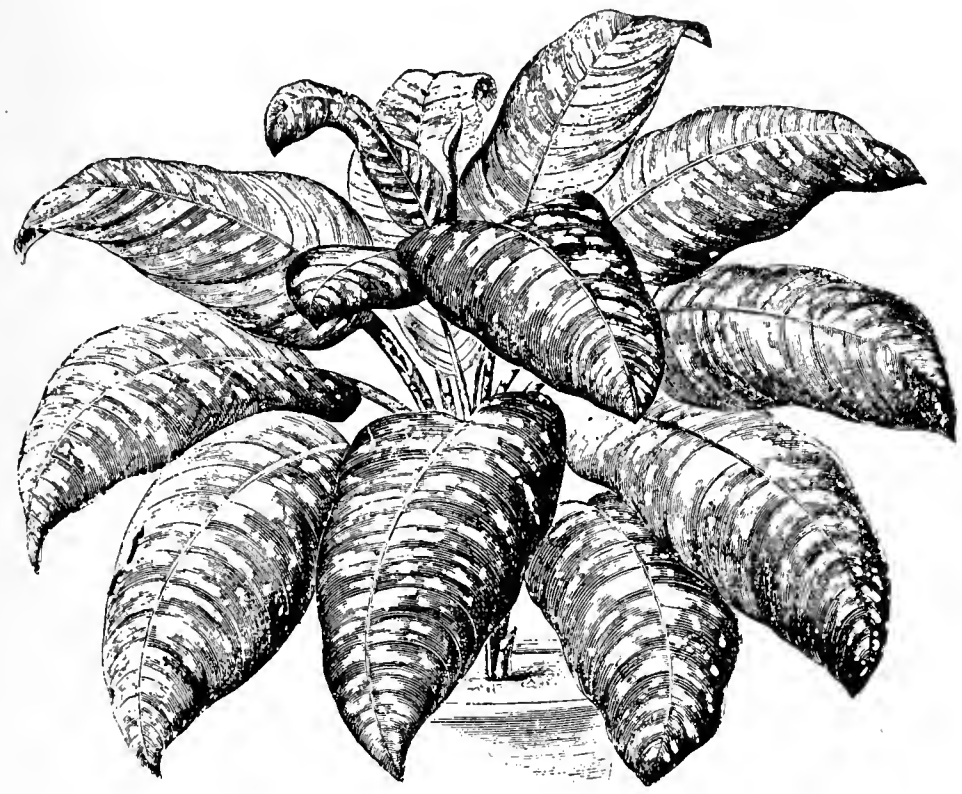
D. Bausei. A hybrid with yellowish green leaves and small white spots.

D. Bowmannii. Leaves to sixteen inches long and eight inches wide, pale green spots.

D. imperialis. Leaves to two feet long and one foot wide, shining green, spotted with yellow, with whitish midrib.

D. longispatha. One of the largest growing of the Dieffenbachias. Deep green leaf to over two feet long.

DECORATIVE SUBJECTS, Continued



Diffenbachia

D. picta Var. Barraquiniana. Differs from nobilis in having petioles and midribs almost pure white.

D. splendens. A hybrid with white spotted leaves.

DRACAENA. [15] Tropical. Excellent decorative subjects, most of them highly colored and giving a very rich tropical appearance. Fine as house plants and florists' decorative stock, as well as for window boxes. Our assortment covers most of the leading varieties. We have developed a strain of very fine hybrids of astonishingly beautiful form and color, a glory to any garden or conservatory, on which we will be glad to quote on request.

D. amabilis. Foliage bright glossy green, marked and suffused with pink and cream.

D. Draco. Dragon Tree. Makes an odd ornamental, much used in California.

D. fragrans. A large-leaved plain green form; very useful as tub plants.

D. Godseffiana. A small variety suited for fern-dishes. Branches freely and with small leaves spotted and suffused creamy white and yellow.

D. Lord Wolseley. Long, narrow, recurving foliage, coloring to a bright rosy red.

D. Massangeana. Dark green leaf with broad yellow band through center.

D. Mme. Eugene Andre. Finest of the high-colored varieties, having heavy bronze foliage, changing to an intense rosy crimson.

D. Pink Superba. Narrow, graceful foliage of a pretty carmine-rose.

D. Sanderiana. A slender dwarf type with small leaves beautifully striped white. Fine for small pots and with ferns.

D. terminalis. Rich crimson foliage, marked pink and white.

D. tricolor. Similar to amabilis, but colors white, pink, and green.

EPISCIA [15-A]. Tropical. Lovely pot plant resembling Saintpaulia with brownish leaves margined silver, and profuse scarlet flowers.

EUPHORBIA [16] splendens. Crown of Thorns. Sub-tropical. Madagascar. A low growing spiny plant with a few light green leaves on the new growth which produces small clusters of scarlet flowers almost continuously throughout the year. Very useful for rock gardens or for vases, and may be trained in ornamental forms.

FICUS [17] elastica. Var. Doescherii. A cream blotched variation of Ficus elastica making a very handsome house plant.

FITTONIA [18] argyroneura. Tropical. A dwarf plant of creeping habit, having beautiful silver-veined foliage.

GARDENIA [19]. Hardy. This is the old double flowered jasmine of the south, making a broad leaved evergreen shrub six to eight feet high, with dark green, glossy foliage, magnificent, waxy white, and intensely fragrant flowers, indispensable for formal use. Should be in every garden. In our organization we have overcome the difficulty of growing gardenias successfully by using pure peat only as planting medium.

G. florida. This is the old fashioned and well known cape jasmine whose only drawback is its short blooming season. Beautiful shrub the year round.

G. Fortunei. A variation of Veitchii from which it differs in the shape of the bloom which rather resembles a camellia.

G. Hadley. A prize-taking flower of large size, fully double, recently introduced.

G. Mystery. A recent introduction, this is by all means the best for landscape use. It is a very strong grower with bigger leaves than the other varieties and has the largest flowers of the genus.

G. radicans. This is the dwarf of the genus with tiny, perfect shaped blossoms.

Dracaena

DECORATIVE SUBJECTS, Continued

G. Thunbergia. This Gardenia is a present tryout as a root stock for grafting, being immune to nematodes (root knot).

G. Veitchii. This is a distinct improvement on the florida, since it is a true winter bloomer. The blooms are more double and the plant lends itself readily to tub culture.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM [20] pictum. Tropical. This makes a very handsome conservatory plant, having nice green leaves blotched with white or sometimes light purple.

HEDERA [21] Helix. Ivy. Hardy. The well known English ivy.

H. H. Hahn. Branching. A smaller form of the English Ivy. Used mostly for indoor decoration.

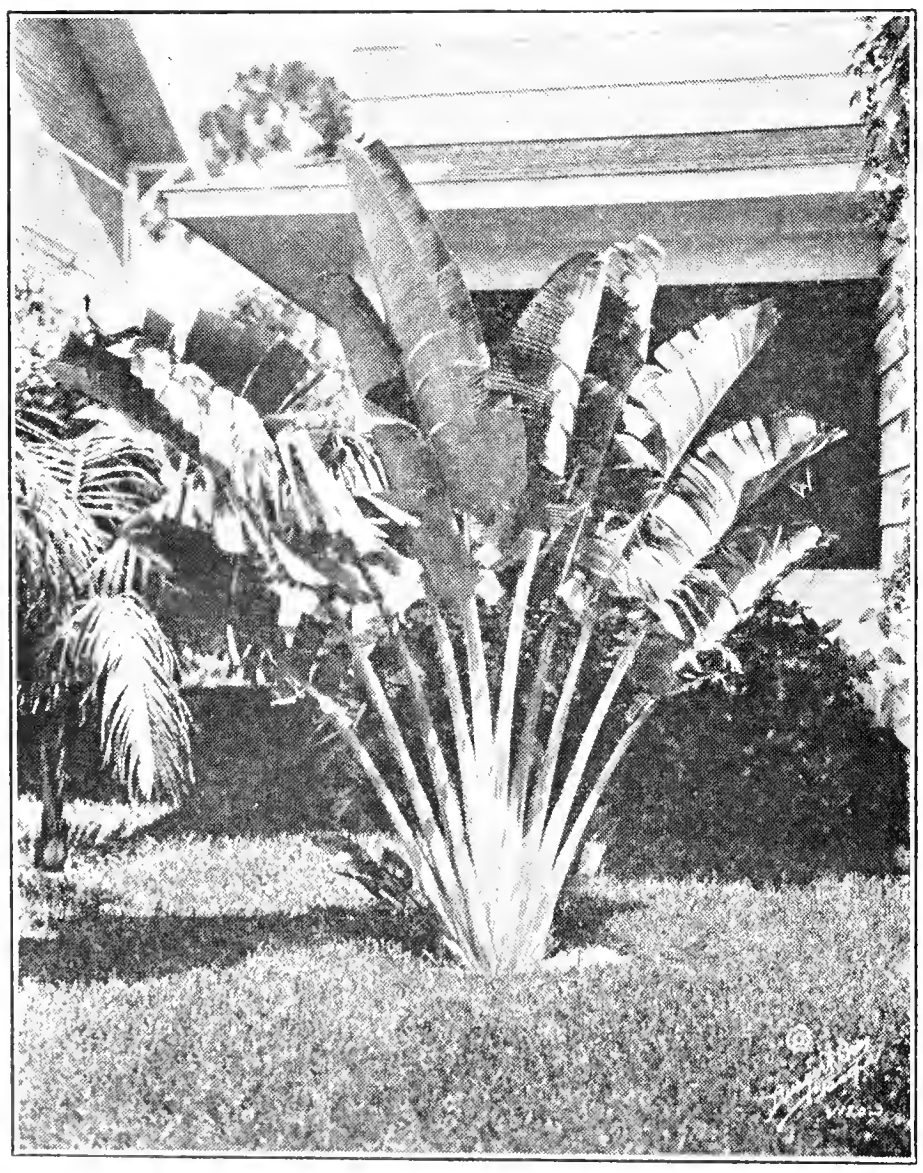
H. H. Variegata. A widely variegated form of the English ivy making a splendid pot plant.

HEMIGRAPHIS [22] colorata. Tropical. Java. A trailing plant excellent for baskets or for window boxes where the reddish-purple leaves lend color and variety. The small whitish flowers provide a contrast to the colored leaves.

KALANCHOE [23] coccinea. Sub-tropical. One of the dwarfest but best blooming Kalanchoes, being practically covered at Christmas time with tiny, bright red flowers.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM [24] roseum. Tropical. South Africa. A low-growing succulent with round pointed leaves and small bright pink flowers. Excellent for window boxes or rock gardens, thriving in either sun or shade.

MONSTERA [25] deliciosa. An immense climber, having long aerial roots, leaves to three feet long and wide, cut and perforated with large holes. Wonderful outdoor plant in the lower South, where it occasionally fruits. Shade-loving plant.



Ravenala—Traveller's Tree

Mesembryanthemum

M. acuminata. A similar form but much smaller, with perforated leaves.

NEPHTHYTIS [26] liberica. Tropical. A beautiful plant, vining in habit, lanceolate foliage. Popular for hanging baskets and window boxes.

N. liberica variegata. Tropical. Similar to above, having silvery serrated leaves.

PANDANUS [27] utilis. Screw Pine. Tropical. Madagascar. When small this resembles the pineapple plant with small red spines along the edges of the long sword-shaped leaves, but in time will form a small forked tree with the leaves arranged in a perfect spiral. Older specimens bear cone-like fruits.

P. Baptistii. South Seas. This Pandanus has long smooth, recurving leaves that are striped blue-green and cream. Perhaps a little more vigorous grower than Veitchii, yet may be used in similar situations.

P. Veitchii. Ribbon Plant. Polynesia. Wide, recurving spiny-toothed leaves, green with a margin of silvery white. Very decorative for indoors, window boxes or patios where it thrives either in the sun or shade.

PEDILANTHUS [28] tithymaloides. Red Bird Cactus. A lovely growing branchy, bright green, fleshy-stemmed plant admirably suited to low border planting, especially in mixed planting where extra tropic effects are desired.

P. variegatus. Same as above except that it is variegated white and green in color.

PEPEROMIA [29] obtusifolia. Tropical. An ornamental herb, vining, and grown for its highly glossy, deep green almost circular leaves.

DECORATIVE SUBJECTS, Continued

Monstera deliciosa

PHILODENDRON [30] cordatum. Tropical. A trailing vine with heart-shaped leaves, ornamental as a pot plant, for hanging basket or window box.

P. dubium. A heavy climbing vine with large indented leaves.

P. micans. Trailing vine with heart-shaped, deep velvety green leaves. The new laeves come out with a lovely bronze shade.

PILEA [31] microphylla. Artillery Plant. American Tropics. It's gracefully curving fronds of small shining leaves make this an excellent subject for shady borders or as a pot plant, as it never grows more than a foot high. It likes plenty of water must have good drainage and works in well with other taller-growing plants in window boxes or pots. Both small and large leaved forms are available.

PLUMERIA [32] acuminata. Frangipani. Tropical. The famous Frangipani of which the poets sing. White flowers with an indescribable perfume.

P. a. rubra. Same as above with flowers pink, deep red or purplish.

PODOCARPUS [33] Nagi. Hardy. A very decorative specimen of the Podocarpus with thick, glossy foliage. Splendid for conservatory use.

RAVENALA [34] madagascariensis. Travelers Tree. Has a trunk like a palm with large, heavy, smooth leaves, somewhat resembling banana structure. Particularly desirable for backgrounds around pools and where extreme tropical effects are desired.

ROSA [35] Rouletti. Hardy. The dwarfest rose in existence, making a very handsome pot plant, blooming profusely with tiny little rose buds.

SAINTPAULIA [36] ionantha. African Violet. Tropical Africa. A stemless, low-growing plant with almost round, fleshy, hairy leaves and erect spikes of violet-blue flowers closely resembling the true violet. Flowers almost continuously throughout the year, and likes a shady, moist situation.

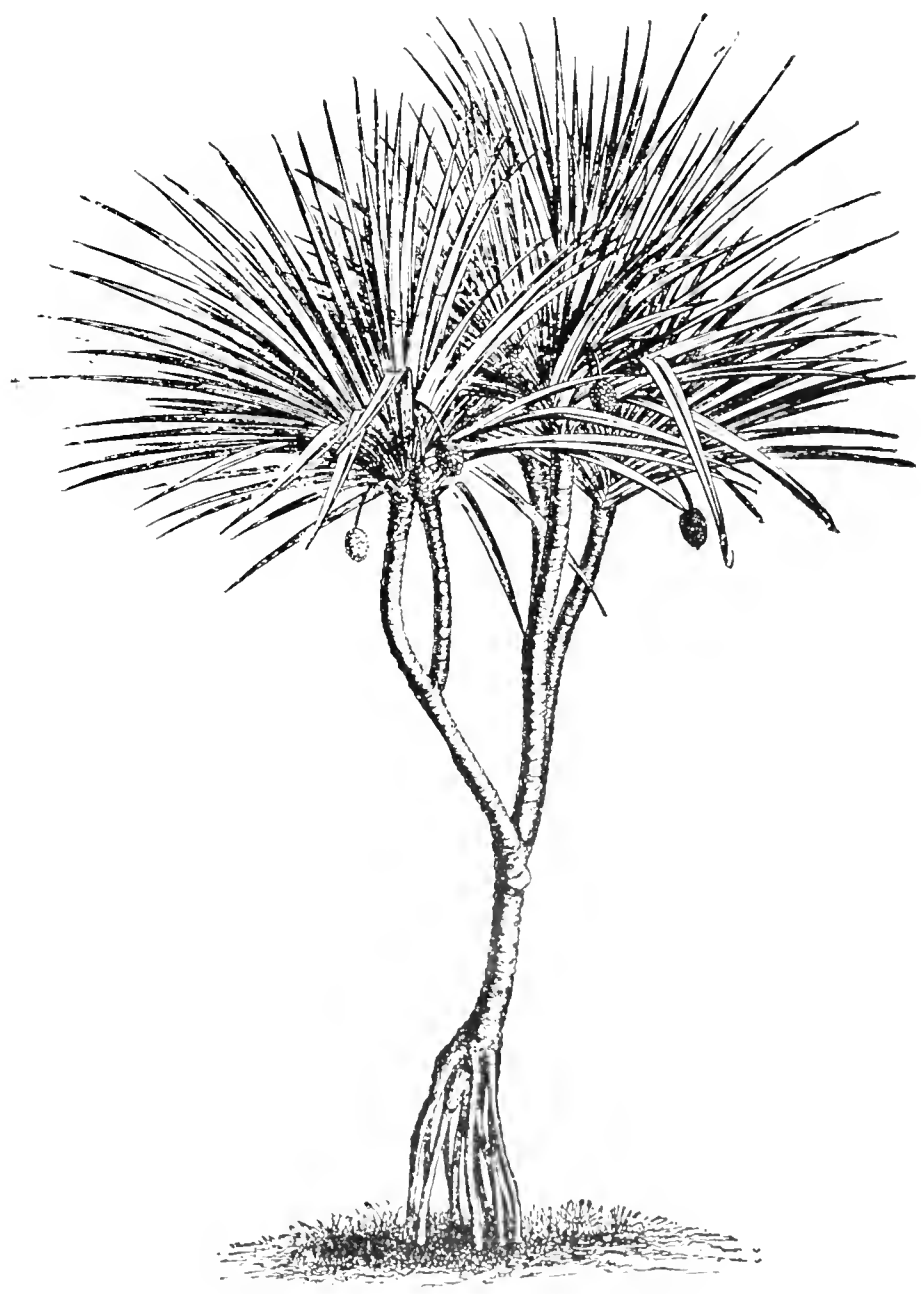
SANSEVIERIA [37] thyrsiflora (S. guineensis). African Bowstring Hemp. Tropical. A quick-growing decorative plant, grown commercially as a source of hemp in its native country. Long, stiff, erect leaves are formed in rosettes and are mottled white on the dark green. A splendid subject for indoors, patios or urns, as it will stand drought and neglect well.

S. Craigi. Golden yellow and green. Beautiful for filling baskets and boxes, and for decorative purposes.

S. cylindrica. Cylinder Hemp. Tropical. Africa. Leaves often three to four feet long, cylindrical, dark green banded with paler lines. Flowers creamy-white, tinged with pink.

S. gracilis. Tropical. Similar in form to S. cylindrica but smaller and more delicate in dimension. A delightfully graceful decorative subject for small pots, vases, boxes, etc.

S. Laurentii. Tropical. Tropical Africa. Closely resembling the others in growth but the leaves are edged with a band of yellow. More in demand than the other sorts as it is more attractive.



Pandanus utilis—Screw Pine

DECORATIVE SUBJECTS, Continued

S. zeylanica. Tropical. India. Similar in habit of growth to the thyrsiflora but with transverse markings of white on green. Somewhat more attractive and very useful as a decorative subject.

SCHEFFLERA [38] actinophylla. Tropical. Shrub with leaves seven inches long and two inches wide, arranged five to six to a head.

SCHISMATOGLOTTIS [39] neo-guineensis. Tropical. Heart-shaped oval leaves ten inches long and six inches wide, bright green, irregular spotted with yellowish green. Splendid house plant.

SCINDAPSUS [40] aureus (Pothos aureus). Tropical. Tall climber, ovate leaves one and a half feet long, fourteen inches wide, blotched with pale yellow. Splendid for growing outdoors on walls, on trees, where it attains an immense height.

S. aureus Wilcoxii. Smaller leaf than above but more lightly colored. Splendid house plant.

STRELITZIA [41] Nicolai. Tropical. South Africa. A decorative subject for the patio or for tub culture indoors, resembling the Traveler's Palm in manner of growth but does not make such large specimens. Odd shaped blue flowers are formed when the plant is rather large.

Spanish Bayonet—Yucca aloifolia

S. Reginae. Bird of Paradise Flower. Tropical. South Africa. More dwarf in form than the Nicolai, this is useful as a house and conservatory plant, the flowers resembling bright orange and blue birds in flight. Very lasting and make attractive cut flowers. Will endure neglect, but will not bloom regularly unless well cared for.

SYNGONIUM [42] podophyllum. Tropical. Another ornamental vine with deeply three lobed leaves each lobe heavily feathered with silver along the midrib.

TETRAPANAX [43] papyriferum. Rice-paper Plant. Hardy. China. The large leaves are palmate, silvery on under side and exceedingly handsome. The plant grows upright like a palm, seldom branching, to a height of eight to twelve feet, and in early winter throws out feathery spikes of bloom several feet in length.

TILLANDSIA [44] fasciculata. Air Plant. Hardy. Native. An interesting subject that may be attached to trees or on blocks of wood in naturalistic plantings or in a pot for interior work. Shaped like a pineapple plant with long, narrow, smooth gray-green leaves, it is lovely in the summer when the spike of crimson bracts and purple blossoms appears.

T. utriculata. Hardy. Native. The largest native species with broader and longer leaves than the preceding and with a very tall branched spike of rather inconspicuous pale blue and greenish yellow flowers.

TRADESCANTIA [45] discolor. Tropical. A small leafy subject, leaves green above and purple beneath.

VINCA [46] major. Tropical. The old-time favorite for window boxes and hanging baskets. Prefers partial shade and cool locations in this climate.

YUCCA [47] aloifolia. Spanish Bayonet. Hardy throughout Florida. Southwestern North America. A bold, stiff-leaved plant that is decorative in all sizes from small plants for jars to taller specimens in the tropical gardens or for lawn planting. Heavy spikes of cream-white flowers are borne during the summer. Will thrive in almost any type of soil and will stand neglect and poor care.

ZEBRINA [48] pendula. Wandering Jew. Tropical. Mexico. A splendid trailing plant for shady window boxes, hanging baskets, or as a ground cover where grass will not grow. The medium sized pointed leaves are reddish purple underneath and silvery white suffused with purple above and the margins purple striped. Small rose-red flowers borne in the axils of the leaves.

Z. Species. A variegated form in dark purple.

ZINGIBER [49] Darceyi. Sub-tropical. India and China. A small reed-like decorative plant about two or more feet high with bright shining green leaves with a broad creamy white or often pink margin and oblique stripes of the same color. Deep red ball-shaped flowers.

Mellow richness in a Florida home garden

Tuberous, Bulbous, and Herbaceous Plants

No doubt the reason for the limited use of this class of plants is that its real possibilities for securing landscape effect is so little understood and appreciated. Where the preparation of the soil has been adequate and the situation determined with careful thought and precision, nothing can be more showy, effective, and, withal, satisfying, than the Hippeastrums, Crinums, Moræa and the rest of the long line in their proper environment. These flowering subjects should not be planted as isolated specimens or long, thin lines detached from any supporting lines or masses, as we so frequently see them, but should rather be mixed in the borders with low-growing shrubbery. Here they can throw out their blossom spikes and be assured of a strong support of green foliage, and when the blossoms are faded and gone, there is still the border.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The best time to set this stock is in winter or early spring, although it would not be fatal to transplant at any time of the year, except in a very few instances.

AGAPANTHUS [1] umbellatus. Blue Lily of the Nile. Sub-tropical. South Africa. An ornamental tuberous-rooted plant with long narrow leaves and spikes of handsome blue flowers borne through the summer months. Splendid for tub or conservatory culture or around pools where there is fairly rich, moist soil.

A. umbellatus albidus. Similar to the above with pure white flowers. Fine for combination with the blue flowered form.

ALOCASIA [2] macrorhiza. Tropical. Ceylon. Ornamental foliage plant with arrow-shaped bright green leaves with prominent veins held very erect with stiff stems. If given a protected place with moist rich soil it will form a very large specimen.

ALPINIA [3] formosana. Tropical. Formosa. A many-stemmed, leafy plant similar in habit to the ginger plant with panicles of white shell-shaped flowers closely veined with crimson. Likes a rich, moist situation either in shade or sun.

A. nutans (A. speciosa). Tropical. The well known shell flower, growing to a height of ten feet and bearing beautiful fragrant flowers of white-tinged purple with yellow and brown variations.

AMARYLLIS [4] (Hippeastrum) equestre. Barbados Lily. Amaryllis. Mexico to Chile and Brazil. One of our best winter and spring flowering bulbs that may be used in groups or for border planting in sunny locations. Spikes of large, bright red flowers that last for some time, make a fine touch of color. Will thrive in all but the poorest soils, but the richer the soil the larger the flowers.

A. equestre fl-pl. Double Amaryllis. A double-flowered form of the above, but one that is not such a strong grower or free bloomer.

A. hybrida. Hybrid Amaryllis. Hybrids of the Meade strain showing all the variations of color from pure white to darkest red, through light pink and scarlet with white stripes. The individual flowers are larger than those of the equestre and some of them sweetly scented. Makes a wonderful pot plant or adds color to the patio or garden, thriving in the shade and sun equally well, but should have rich, moist soil.

AMOMUM [5] Cardamon. Cardamon. Tropical. East Indies. An attractive ginger-like plant with thick, leathery, lanceolate leaves that give off a spicy odor when crushed. Forms a large clump from six to eight feet in height if given good soil and plenty of moisture.

TUBEROUS, BULBOUS, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Continued

BELAMCANDA [6] chinensis (Pardanthus chinensis). Leopard Flower. Hardy. China. Another subject resembling the Iris in growth habit, thriving in a rich well-drained place in the full sun. Flowers are orange spotted with red and are followed by shining black seeds like blackberries. Seed stalks are sometimes dried and used for decoration.

CALADIUM [7] bulbosum. Fancy-leaved Caladium. Tropical. Tropical South America. Decorative large-leaved, brilliantly colored plants for summer use either in shady borders around pools, in conservatories or window boxes. The arrow-shaped leaves show many different combinations of red, pink, green and white, some even being transparent. Must have rich, moist soil and shade so that the leaves will not burn.

Caladium Varieties

Blanche Wise. Gray-green center and veins, strong red blotches. Vigorous grower.

Caloosahatchee. Lance-leaved, white center, changing to pink with age. Deep green border.

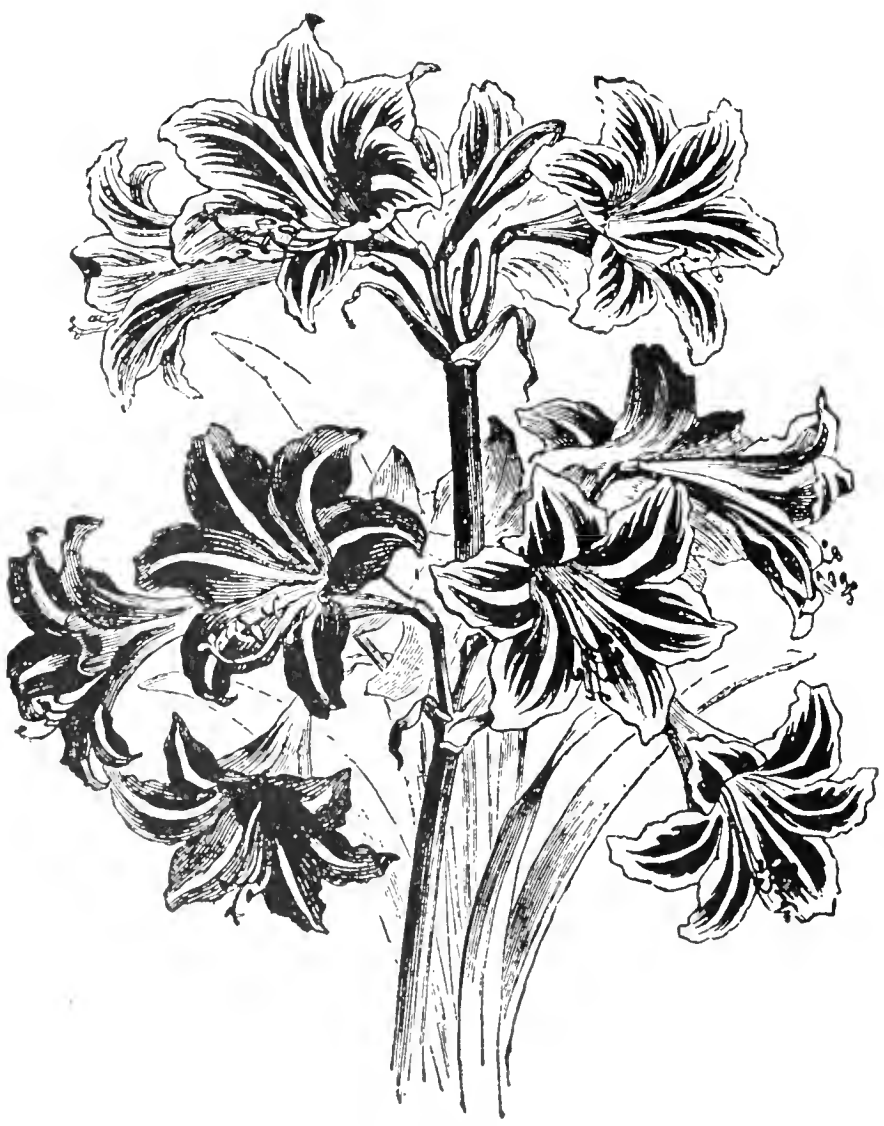
D. M. Cook. Crinkled leaf, plum red center, heavily spotted deep red, green border.

Daisy. Small-leaved tall-growing seedling from D. M. Cook, but leaves even more curled and crinkled. Deep purplish red center and veins, edged old gold. Lighter red spots.

Dr. Wilhelm Miller. Strong grower, large red leaf showing but little green. Becomes more intense with age.

Edith Mead. Ivory center, veined rose, narrow green border.

Caladium



Amaryllis

Egbert N. Reasoner. Transparent rose leaf, shading darker with age. White veins. Younger leaves shading to mottled green and white toward edge. Leaf distinct because of deep, cup-shaped form.

Garten Director Betz. Large bronze-red leaf, darker veins. Very vigorous.

Lord Derby. Deep pink crumpled leaf. Veins deep green.

Lucy Y. Calkins. Red ribs, lighter red center; pink blotches on large leaf; bronzy-green border. Strong grower.

Mrs. Jenny Perkins. Dark green, splashed dark crimson. Lighter red in center. Red veins.

CALLA LILIES [8] Zantedeschia aethiopica. Long stemmed, large flower of pure white.

Baby White. A perfect miniature of the above.

Elliottiana. Golden-yellow, bright perforated green leaves. Excellent for pot culture.

Godfrey. Very similar to aethiopica.

CANNA [9]. Tropical. Tropical America and Asia. Popular bedding plants with stately habit of growth, strong foliage and showy flowers. Must have plenty of sun and a moist, rich soil. Cannot be neglected or insects will ruin the foliage and the old flower spikes will prevent others from being formed. Following are the sorts that have been found to thrive in South and Central Florida.

TUBEROUS, BULBOUS, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Continued

Planting softens architectural rigidity

Austria. Plant four to five feet in height. Flowers soft chrome-yellow.

flaccida. Native to South Florida. Stems four to six feet tall. Sulphur yellow flowers borne all summer.

Hungaria. Three to four feet in height. Flowers a lovely shade of delicate rose-pink.

Indiana. Five to six feet high. Rich orange-colored flowers.

Italia. About the same height as Hungaria. Flowers golden yellow, blotched with orange.

Maros. Four to five feet tall. Flowers creamy-white. Best of the whites.

COLOCASIA [10] antiquorum Var. illustris. Tropical. A swamp plant closely related to and resembling elephant ear. Leaves are smaller, blotched with dark green and violet.

CRINUM [11]. Tropics. This group includes our showiest flowering bulbs for spring and summer bloom. The plants are evergreen and very similar in habit to the Amaryllis, sending up flower stalks from the bulb with large lily-like, fragrant flowers from four to twenty in number, depending on the variety. They may be used in groups as part of the planting or in front of other shrubbery very effectively. They prefer a moist, heavy soil, but most of the sorts will do well in higher, drier situations. Following are the sorts that have been found to be the most satisfactory.

C. amabile. Rather tall growing with many-flowered spikes of glossy pink, deliciously scented flowers.

C. americanum. A native species especially suited to moist places. Large white, lily-like flowers.

C. campanulatum. Wavy-margined strap leaves, flowers bell-shaped, white striped dark pink.

C. fimbriatulum. Dwarf grower with large white intensely fragrant flowers, striped light pink.

C. giganteum. Well suited to moist places. Foliage erect, rich dark green. Flowers pure white, very large and fragrant, borne at intervals throughout the year.

C. hybridum. J. C. Harvey. Fine hybrid with clear light rose pink flowers. Free bloomer.

C. Kirkii. Flowers large, white with reddish purple stripe showing through to inside of petals borne on tall purplish stems.

C. longifolium. Very hardy, spring flowering with large umbels of fragrant white flowers faintly tinged with pink.

C. virginicum. Choice hybrid from England. Flowers large, white striped rose-red. Early flowering.

New Hybrids

All early spring flowering and with heavy umbels of solid colored flowers.

C. Cecil Houdyshel. Very early bloomer with large soft rose-colored flowers on tall stems that last over a long period.

C. Louis Bosenquet. One of the earliest to flower and perhaps the most profuse, flowering through February and March with scattered blooms throughout the summer. Flowers are a soft rose-pink, shading to pure white on the tips of the petals.

C. Powelli. Another very hardy Crinum with rose colored flowers coming in the early spring.

C. Powelli alba. The finest white-flowered variety and very early flowering with open spreading flowers resembling a pure white Amaryllis.

C. Peachblow. Seedling of amabile, which it resembles in form, but the flowers are a lovely shade of soft peachblow pink. Fairly early flowering.

C. Mrs. Ellen Bosenquet. Early summer flowering with numerous, large, dark rose-colored flowers on strong stem.

Heliconia

TUBEROUS, BULBOUS, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Continued

EASTER LILIES [12]. Erabu. A newcomer to the Easter Lily family, and improvement on old Harisii type, being an earlier bloomer and better adapted to forcing.

formosum. Large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. Summer blooming.

Harrisii. The old-fashioned Bermuda Easter Lily. Tried and proved standard variety, doing well in open ground in Florida.

EUCHARIS [13] amazonica. Amazon Lily. Tropical. South America. A splendid decorative tub subject or it may be planted in a shady nook in the garden where the roots will not be disturbed often, as the lovely pure white, star-shaped flowers are borne more often when the plants are undisturbed and allowed to have plenty of moisture. The broad dark green shining leaves also have a decorative value.

GLADIOLUS [14]. All colors in variety. Detailed information upon request.

HEDYCHIUM [15] coronarium. Ginger Lily. Tropical. Asia. This is very ornamental, both for the attractive dark green leaves and heavy terminal spikes of pure white, very fragrant, butterfly-shaped flowers. Thrives in a heavy, moist soil in semi-shade and is splendid for around pools in protected locations, requiring a minimum amount of attention.

H. flavum. Tropical. India. Not such a vigorous grower as the above, yet lovely with its spikes of creamy yellow fragrant flowers.

H. Gardnerianum. Tropical. India. A rather tall-growing form with many-flowered spikes of yellow flowers with red filaments. Very striking, and somewhat more hardy than coronarium.

HELICONIA [16] Bihai. Wild Plantain. Tropical. West Indies. A handsome banana - like plant, reaching a height of 10 to 15 feet with lovely oval leaves and yellow flower spikes. Must have a protected location with moist, rich soil.

HEMEROCALLIS [17]. Day Lily. Hardy. Europe to Japan. Hardy, summer flowering perennials with narrow grass-like leaves. Flowers have a wholesome fragrance, and while they are short-lived, there is a good succession of bloom to each stem. Will grow in full sun or partial shade, but likes a rather heavy, moist soil. Following are the sorts that have proven good for Florida:

H. florham. Early bloomer and vigorous grower. Orange-yellow flowers.

H. fulva fl.pl. Early summer bloomer. Double bright orange-yellow flowers borne very freely.

H. Gem. Light yellow flowers in June and July.

H. J. G. Crawford. Also June flowering with large clear golden flowers.

H. Queen of the May. Summer bloomer with lemon-yellow flowers.

H. Thunbergii. Late bloomer with large clear yellow flowers on tall stems.

HYMENOCALLIS [18] caribaea. Spider Lily. Tropical. West Indies. A bulbous evergreen plant with long, shining leaves and bearing spikes of pure white fragrant, spider-like flowers during the summer months. Will thrive in rather poor soil without much attention in either the sun or shade.

IRIS [19] hexagona. Blue Flag. Hardy. Native. A valuable subject for sunny pools or borders that will thrive with little attention and will flower in the early spring with large lavender-blue flowers with yellow markings. The narrow evergreen leaves will blend well with the other planting when not in flower.

MARANTA [20] species. Tropical America. A lovely foliage plant with leaves similar in size to those of the Canna but with beautiful markings of creamy white on the dark green above and flushed purple below. Likes a moist but well-drained situation in the shade or partial shade.

MORAEA [21] iridioides. Natal Lily. Sub-tropical. South Africa. This evergreen iris-like plant is splendid for sunny borders or around pools, as it will thrive in almost any type of soil. Narrow leaves in fan-shaped clusters. Flowers that last one a day are about three inches across, white with yellow and blue markings.

M. bicolor. Cape Colony. Sub-tropical. Same habit of growth as the above but with smaller, flatter flowers of a lovely clear yellow, marked with brown.

RENEALMIA [22] species. Tropical. West Indies. A ginger-like plant liking a protected place in either sun or semi-shade with spikes of yellow flowers in red bracts that are very lasting. Recently they have found the seed pods yield dye and ink.

THALIA [23] divaricata. Tropical. Native. An ornamental bog-plant, growing either right in the water or along the edge of pools and streams. The banana-like leaves with red midribs are from one to three feet high and the flower spikes from six to ten feet tall bear bluish-purple flowers during the fall months.

TUBEROSES [24]. Heavily fragrant white flowers on strong stems. Summer blooming, but if rested in fall will bloom in winter.

WATSONIA [25]. Resembling closely the gladiolus but of more graceful habit, flowers mixed colors or pure white.

XANTHOSOMA [26] bataviensis. Tropical. Tropical America. A very ornamental stemless plant that thrives in the shade in rich, moist soil. Leaves are rather large, arrow-shaped, dark green with purple stems, and veins showing purple on the under side.

X. sagittaefolium. Malanga. Tropical. Tropical America. Similar to the above in habit of growth but with larger, pale green leaves. Fine for bedding or borders in rich soil.

ZINGIBER [27] officinale. Commercial Ginger. Tropical. Asia. An ornamental plant of medium height with bright green leaves that is grown more as a source of the commercial ginger root. These roots may be dug and used for drying or preserving at any time. The plant must have a shady, fairly rich, moist situation protected from the cold.

Water Lilies and Aquatics

WATER LILIES

These attractive and easily grown water-plants should have a place in every garden, for even if one does not have a pool, by sinking a half-barrel into the lawn, covering the bottom with about 6 to 8 inches of rich soil, and keeping it full of water, one can raise very lovely lilies and enjoy their fragrance and beauty. For large pools, they may be planted in boxes of rich earth so that they can be moved about when cleaning the pool. The box should be about 14 inches to 2 feet square, according to size and depth of pool, as the plant should have at least 6 to 8 inches of water above the soil for best results. Use a mixture of good topsoil, muck, well-rotted cow manure, and bone-meal for planting-soil, and after they are planted and the soil firmed down, sprinkle about an inch of gravel over the top of the soil to keep it from staining the water and also to prevent the goldfish from digging the roots of the lilies out of the boxes. Several goldfish should be kept in a tub, and a dozen or more in a small pool, to keep down the mosquito larvae.

TROPICAL WATER LILIES (NYMPHAEA)

DAY BLOOMING

This type of lily opens in the early morning and remains open all day. Most of them are fragrant and all of them are beautiful. Below are listed some of the most popular varieties of the day-blooming sorts.

White

MRS. GEO. H. PRING [1]. Beautiful used alone, or effective in combination with pinks and blues. Blooms freely, large, fragrant flowers with pointed petals. Will bloom in very small quarters.

Pink

INDEPENDENCE [2]. A lovely, deep pink flower which opens earlier and closes later than other day blooming varieties. A strong grower and very generous bloomer.

PATRICIA [3]. A very prolific type which does well for small pools, or tub culture. Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson and the buds are coppery. Leaves flecked with red on under side.

Blue

HENRY SHAW [4]. A very fragrant, free-blooming variety which is suited to small pools. Flowers a lovely blue with light blue-tipped, yellow stamens.

MRS. EDWARD WHITAKER [5]. May be used in small pool but because of its large flowers is best in larger quarters. Of a lavenderish-blue, the numerous petals are slightly rounded at the tip. One of the most admired of all day-blooming tropicals.

Purple

AUGUST KOCH [6]. Attractive, strong foliage. Continues in bloom over a long period of time. Flowers a nice lavender with purplish sepals.

JUPITER [7]. An African lily with very fragrant flowers, a purplish tinted, deep blue. Distinct from other lilies by a bell-shaped form and many stamens. Suited to either a large or small pool.

NIGHT BLOOMERS

These lilies open about dark and remain open all night, closing when the sun gets warm the following morning. Some of them are among the largest and best colored of the water-lilies, and we believe that wherever one has room for two or more lilies, one of the night bloomers should be included.

White

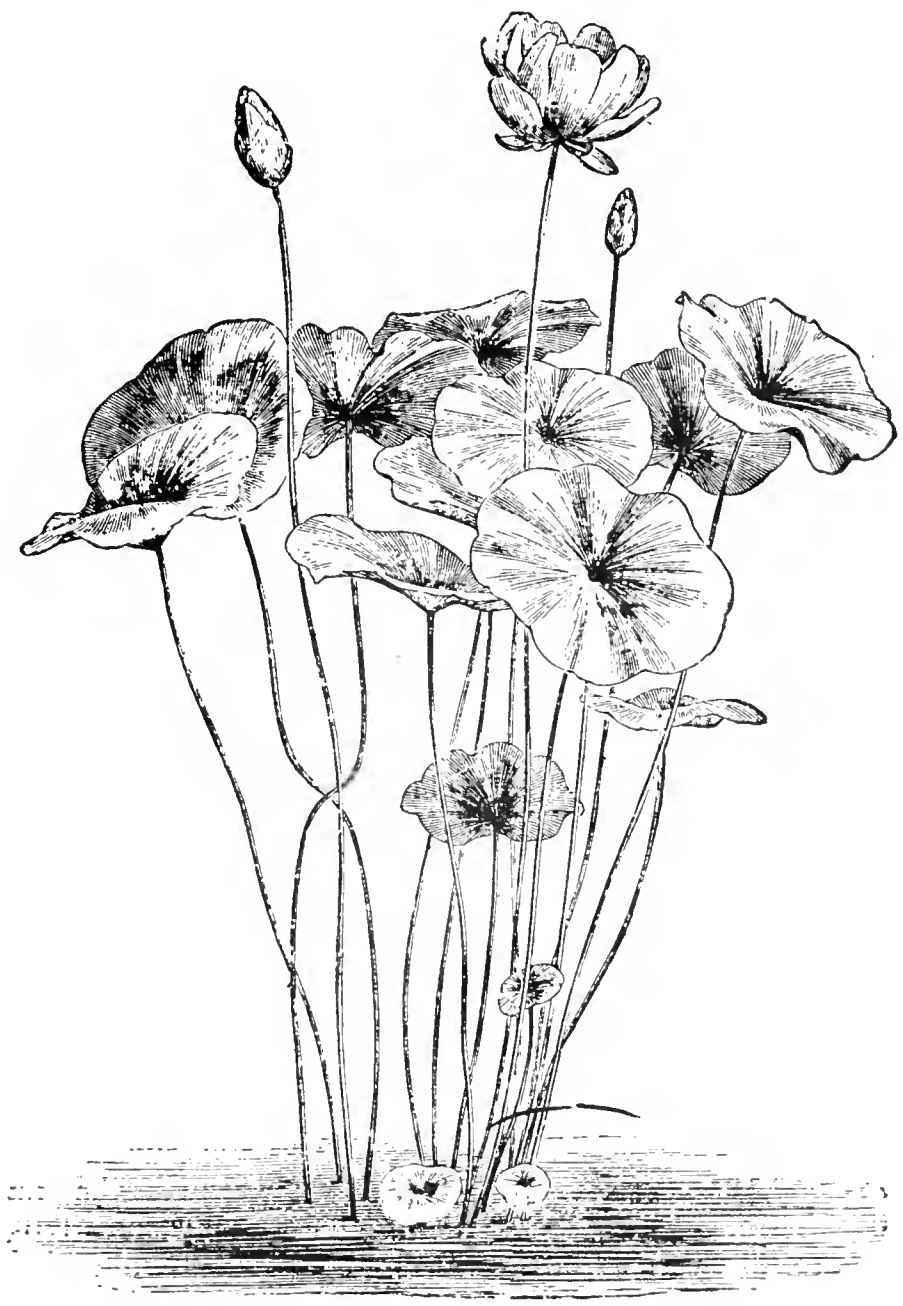
JUNO [8]. A perfect flower developed from the sacred white lotus of Egypt. Large flowers with wide, heavy petals and yellow stamens.

Pink

MRS. GEO. C. HITCHCOCK [9]. Spreading petals of dark rose-pink, and red stamens.

Red

FRANK TRELEASE [10]. Flowers a rich, crimson-red, with mahogany colored stamens. The long, narrow petals are rounded at the tips. The young foliage is a mottled dark red and green which becomes a bronze in full grown plants.



Nelumbium

WATER LILIES AND ACQUATICS, Continued

COLLECTIONS

COLLECTION OF THREE [11]:
Mrs. Geo. H. Pring. White day-bloomer.
Henry Shaw. Blue day-bloomer.
Mrs. Geo. C. Hitchcock. Pink night-bloomer.

COLLECTION OF FIVE [12]:
Patricia. Pink day-bloomer.
Jupiter. Purple day-bloomer.
Mrs. Edward Whitaker. Blue day-bloomer.
Juno. White night-bloomer.
Frank Trelease. Red night-bloomer.

HARDY LILIES (NYMPHAEA)

These are not so well suited to the south on account of their immense spread and the fact that they do not take kindly to box or tub-culture, but in no other group can we secure a yellow water-lily, and since a pool is not complete without this color, we list below some of the better sorts.

CHROMATELLA [13]. Petals rich, clear canary-yellow, with stamens of a deeper color. Leaves marbled green and brown. Very popular.

COMANCHE [14]. Deep coppery bronze that opens a rich apricot shade; stamens rich orange.

SOLFATARE [15]. A sunset colored flower, opening a rich cream shade that deepens from day to day to deep apricot and bronze. A moderate grower.

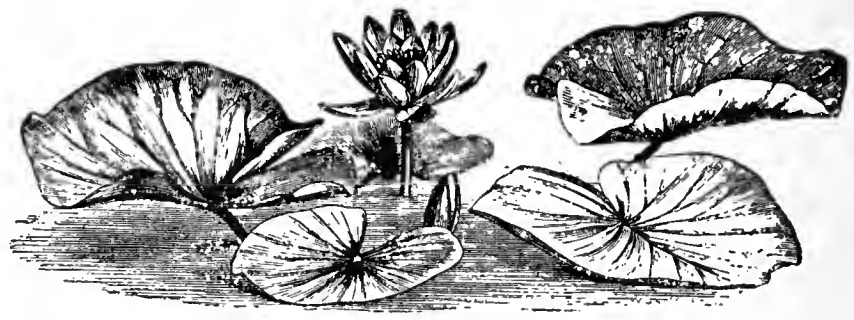
NELUMBIUM

LOTUS

Both flowers and foliage are borne well above the water and the great concave leaves and many petaled flowers, of delightful fragrance, delight the artistic eye. They are best suited to the large pool or natural pond or lake.

AMERICAN LOTUS [16] (Nelumbium luteum). Native to our own country, this variety has beautiful yellow flowers.

Tropical Water Gardening



Nymphaea

EAST INDIAN LOTUS [17] (Nelumbium speciosum). Large, attractive rose-colored, very fragrant blooms on stout stems.

JAPANESE LOTUS [18] (album grandiflorum). Similar to the above except that the blooms are white.

OTHER AQUATICS FOR POOL DECORATION

CAT-TAIL [19] (Typha latifolia). Fine for the edges of the natural pool. Very hardy and decorative.

GIANT ARROWHEAD [20] (Sagittaria sagittifolia). Large, dark, heart-shaped leaves, standing 3 to 4 feet above the water. Spikes of white flowers borne freely. Very hardy and decorative.

PARROT FEATHER [21] (Myriophyllum proserpinacoides). A delicate trailing growth that does well in the water. Fish are very fond of it, and every pool should have a pot or so to furnish them with the necessary green food.

PICKEREL RUSH [22] (Pontederia cordata). A handsome dark green plant with attractive leaves and spikes of dark blue flowers borne well above the water.

WATER LETTUCE [23] (Pistia Stratiotes). Lovely rosettes of fluted blue-green leaves, floating on the surface of the water. Suited to the shaded pool.

WATER HYACINTH [24] (Piaropus crassipes). A beautiful floating plant with bright lilac, blue and yellow flowers in spikes very much like the true hyacinths. Extremely decorative and easily grown. The filmy roots furnish a splendid place for the fish-spawn to hatch and are invaluable to the fish fancier.
For other pool plants, see Cyperus alternifolius, C. Papyrus, and Thalia divaricata.

For damp-soil plants used around edge of pool, we suggest, among other subjects, Hedychiums, Hemerocallis, Musa, Alpinias, Colocasias, Xanthosomas, Marantas, and the variegated Zingiber.

GOLDFISH

For the convenience of our customers we handle a choice collection of Goldfish here at the nursery and at our flower shops in Sarasota and Bradenton. It is impractical, however, to ship them in anything except lots of fifty or more. On small orders, therefore, it will be necessary to come to the Nursery and take them home with you. Fish-food, bowls and other supplies are kept on hand at all times. Prices on fish range from 15 cents to $1.00 each, according to size and variety.

All the majesty and lure of tropical gardening can be secured by the careful selection of materials and their proper and effective distribution in the landscape.

Cacti, Euphorbias, and Succulents

CACTI, EUPHORBIAS, SUCCULENTS, ALOES. Sub-tropical unless otherwise noted. This interesting group is coming more and more into favor as the general public becomes better acquainted with the interesting forms and the beautiful flowers of these large families. It is important to remember, however, that many of the choicest cacti will thrive only in very dry soil and are extremely sensitive to our sub-tropical conditions. We have developed a stock grafted on a variety which grows naturally in extremely tropical environments, making it possible to grow the finest desert types successfully. We urge that these be considered when making your order. Note varieties so listed in the price list enclosed.

CACTI

APOROCACTUS [1] flagelliformis. Rat-tail Cactus. An old favorite with beautiful rose flowers and pendant tail-like branches. The short spines which cover it are harmless.

Grafted Plants. The above type has been grafted on high stems.

A. Mallisoni. Monkey Tail Cactus. Pendant stems with numbers of crimson blossoms in early summer.

ASTROPHYTUM [2] Star Cactus. Ornately handsome plants with very good blossoms borne on globular to cylindric stems.

A. myriostigma. Bishop's Cap. About two inches high, exactly resembling a bishop's miter.

A. m. coahuilensis. A rock-like variety.

A. ornatum. Globular stem with lemon-yellow flowers about three inches across.

BORZICACTUS [3] Strausii. One of the choicest of all varieties covered with soft white spines.

EPIPHYLLUM [4] (Phyllocactus). Orchid Cactus. A group of epiphytic plants that grow on trees in tropical forests. They are ideal for growing in greenhouses with ferns and begonias. Branches are flat or triangular with notched or undulated edges and few or no spines. Flowers are very large and brilliant. Some day and some night blooming as noted.

E. (Nopalxochia) Ackermannii. Red, day.

E. anguliger. Notched branches, white, night.

E. Autumn. Large orange, day.

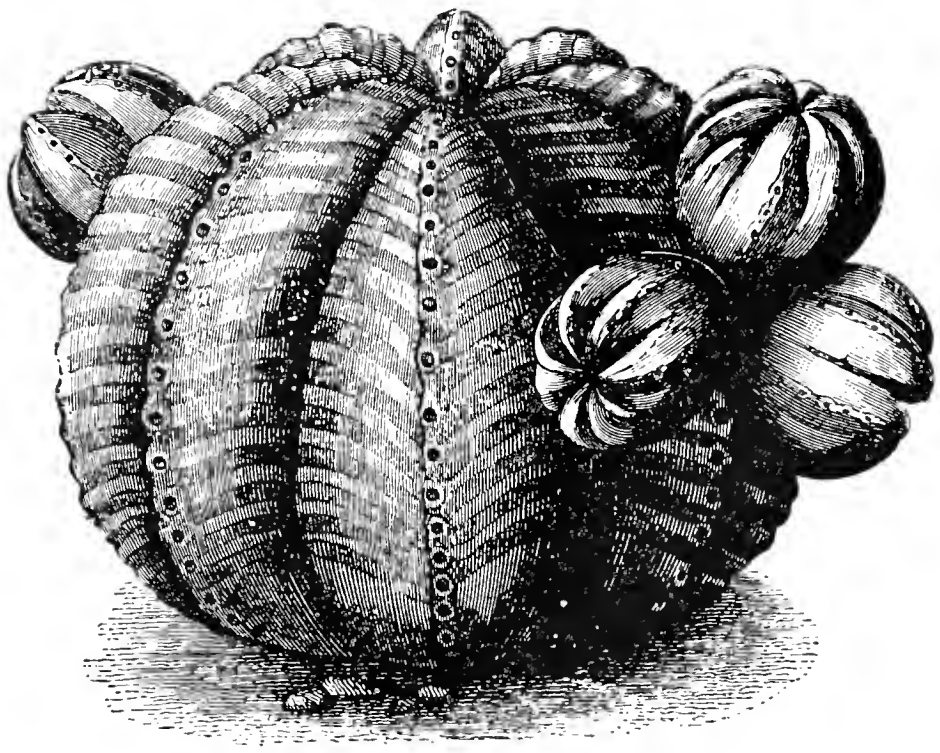
E. brasiliensis. Bright red shading into purple, day.

E. Conway's Giant. Red, day.

E. crenatum. White, night, fragrant.

E. German Empress (Nopalxochia phyllanthoides). Very free blooming small flowered delicate pink, day.

CACTI, EUPHORBIAS, AND SUCCULENTS, Continued



Cactus

E. Glorida. Large apricot to orange, day.

E. Goliath. Large red, day.

E. Peachblow. Robust, large, pink, day.

E. Peacockii. Triangular branches, red, day.

E. stenopetalum. Fragrant, white, night.

E. Tritone Orchid. A beautiful new hybrid, bearing large flowers in several orchid shades.

E. hybrid Eden. An extremely vigorous plant with abundant wide-open flowers, with outer petals bronze, the next series yellow, and the inner ones white. Usually fragrant.

E. hybrid Vive Rouge. Very floriferous, the flowers bright scarlet tinged violet in the throat, medium in size and quite flat.

E. hybrid Viviana. A very symetrical, sturdy, tall-growing plant, with large, flat flowers, crimson with violet tinging the inner petals, remaining open five or six days.

E. hybrid Gloria. A vigorous plant and heavy, reliable bloomer, with flat, light green stems. The flowers are usually copper colored and large, sometimes varying to light red or pale copper.

FEROCACTI [5]. Commonly called Barrel Cacti. We have a nice collection of different types.

F. Grusonii. A very nice specimen of the Barrel Cactus with shining yellow spines. Varieties quoted on request.

MELOCACTUS [6] Maxonii. A very odd cactus with red fez-like growth on mature plants.

NOTOCACTUS [7] scopa. A white spiny variety which is quite rare.

PERESKIA [8] aculeata. Lemon Vine or Barbados Gooseberry. Tropical. A climbing cactus with true leaves and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Flowers borne periodically in immense number, 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge.

P. Bleo. A spiny shrub, to fifteen inches high, with rose-colored flowers in terminal clusters.

CEREUS

CEPHALOCEREUS [9]. Old Man Cacti. Deriving its common name from the large stems draped in long white hair.

C. senilis. The real Old Man Cactus.

C. s. species. Will quote on request.

CEREUS [10] peruvianus. Apple Cactus. A handsome plant which grows very quickly to a height of about 25 feet. The bluish-green color of the growth makes it one of the most striking subjects for outdoor use. Flowers at night, immense white blooms. Bears large red fruit.

CHAMAECEREUS [11] sylvestrii. Peanut Cactus. A small plant which is easy to grow. Blooms in summer, large scarlet flowers, even when very young. Grafted plants only. Beautiful specimens.

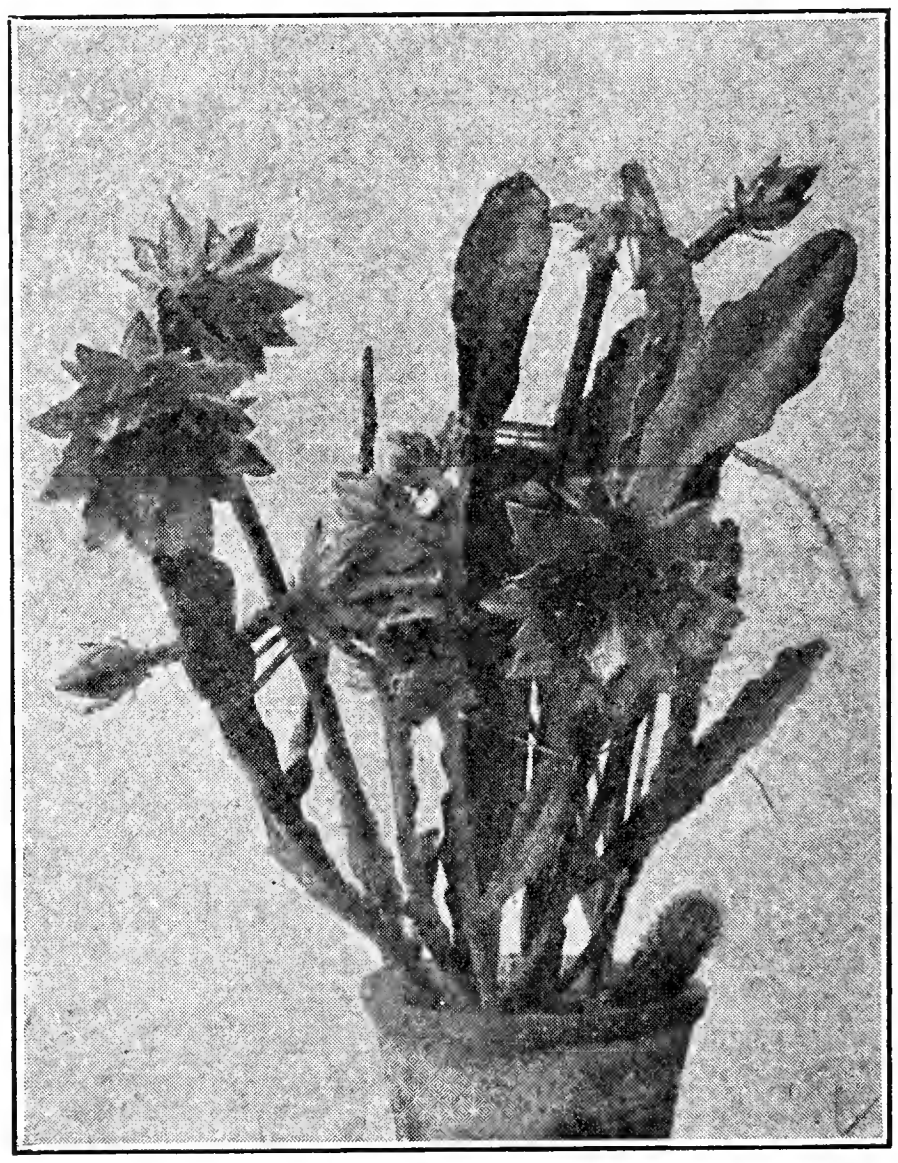
C. s. Variegatus. A beautiful bright yellow variegation of the above. Very striking when grafted.

HELIOCEREUS [12] speciosus. A triangular branched plant resembling Epiphyllums, with large red flowers. Grafted specimens on application.

HYLOCEREUS [13] tricostatus. One of the best of the night bloomers.

OREOCEREUS [14] celsianus. Old Man From the Andes. A very rare and handsome variety, coming under the classification of the Old Man Cacti.

PACHYCEREUS [15]. Organ Pipe Cactus. An easily grown variety.



Epiphyllum—Orchid Cactus

CACTI, EUPHORBIAS, AND SUCCULENTS, Continued

Epiphyllum—Orchid Cactus

SELENICEREUS [16]. Night Blooming Cereus. Hardy. The plants of this group are very good bloomers. Require quite a bit of water during the summer time.

S. Macdonaldiae. Stems round when old, half inch in diameter.

S. grandiflorus. Widely planted in tropical America. Stems to one inch in diameter. Flowers salmon and white.

S. Donkelaari. Flowers reddish outside, white inside.

S. triangularis. Three-angled stems, flowers white.

TRICHOCEREUS [17] Spachianus. Hardy. Hardly equalled as a blooming plant. Clusters of white flowers, 6 inches across. Is very easy to grow.

EUPHORBIAS [18]. Spurge. Sub-tropical. A grotesque family of plants, resembling the cacti very closely.

E. cereiformis. A splendid variety of this family.

E. grandidens. Tree-like. Variegated white.

E. lactea. A rapid growing type, of candelabra form. Ornamental for rock gardens. Fine for hedges.

E. obesa. A practically perfect bell.

E. pendula. Low growing, snake-like.

E. splendens. Crown of Thorns. Madagascar. Sub-tropical. A low growing spiny plant with a few light green leaves on the growth which produces small clusters of scarlet flowers almost continuously throughout the year. Very useful for rock gardens or for vases, and may be trained in ornamental forms.

E. species. We are able to supply almost any variety in this group. Quotations on request.

E. Tirucallii. Milk-Bush. A small tree with slender branches which curve outward then up. A very good plant for the succulent collection.

MAMILLARIA [19]. Dumpling Cactus. A large group of most fascinating cacti, all small, about the size of one's fist, and easy to grow in any sunny spot.

M. Bocasana. Lamb's Wool. A wooly little white plant which grows rapidly. Silky spines, one red one on each nipple. Grafted plants only.

M. capensis. Fish Hook Cactus. Very small-growing variety with lovely pink blooms. Grafted plants only.

M. elongata Var. stella aurata. Golden Stars. The nipples of this tiny specimen are crowned with star-shaped clusters of bright yellow spines, shaded red. Flowers are yellow, followed by a circle of red berries. Grafted plants only.

M. Parkinsonii. Another small-growing plant covered with white spines. Has bright red flowers followed by scarlet berries. Grafted plants.

M. Schiediana. An attractive novelty. Dark green nipples tipped with star shaped cluster of yellow spines. Blooms when quite young. Grafted plants.

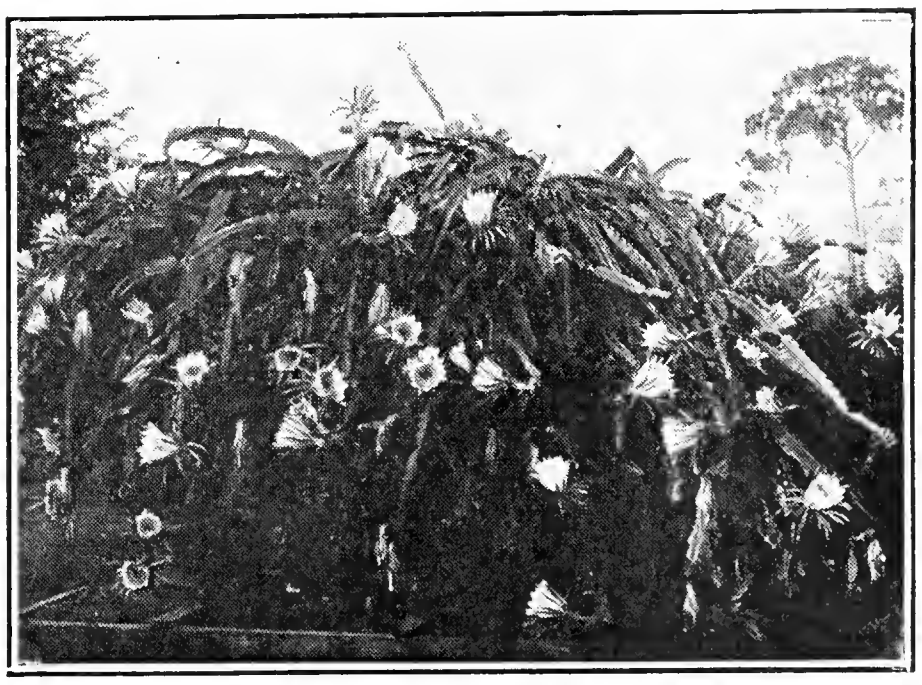
M. species. Will quote on any variety upon request. Grafted plants will insure very vigorous growth, but any of the above varieties can be supplied as young own-root grown plants.

OPUNTIA [20]. Prickly Pear. This group is very unique, of rather stiff aspect and some with many bristles. They bloom profusely, the flowers usually large and showy and of various colors although yellow predominates. On some species the bright colored fruit remains for a long time after ripening, making them very attractive.

O. aurantiaca. Numerously branched, dark green with tufts of grayish white wool and yellow bristles. Flowers yellow, fruit carmine-red.

O. basilaris var. ramesa. Small, spreading plant, bluish-green, yellow-brown wool and bristles. Flowers dark purple, rarely white. Fruit green, becoming white at maturity.

O. clavarioides. Branched, spreading plant. Very small white spines. Flowers, greenish-red.



Cereus in full bloom

CACTI, EUPHORBIAS, AND SUCCULENTS, Continued

O. elata. A very good bloomer with one inch orange flowers. Oval, spineless.

O. leptocaulis. One of the most slender of the Opuntias, an erect shrub. Flowers greenish yellow, opening late afternoon. Fruit scarlet.

O. phaeacantha var. Semi-prostrate plant. Spines. reddish-brown to darker with light tips. Flowers, yellow. Fruit, purple.

O. repens. A very slender-stemmed kind, prostrate, scrambling over rocks. Bright yellow flowers.

O. Salmiana. Numerously branched, upright. Gray-brown bark. Flowers, red. Fruit, scarlet.

O. Schettii. Prostrate, wide-spreading. Flowers, greenish-yellow to reddish. Fruit, covered with white wool and short bristles.

O. ursina. Grizzly Bear. Tropical. An Opuntia with beautiful rose-colored flowers. The whole plant is enclosed in long, pure white, hair.

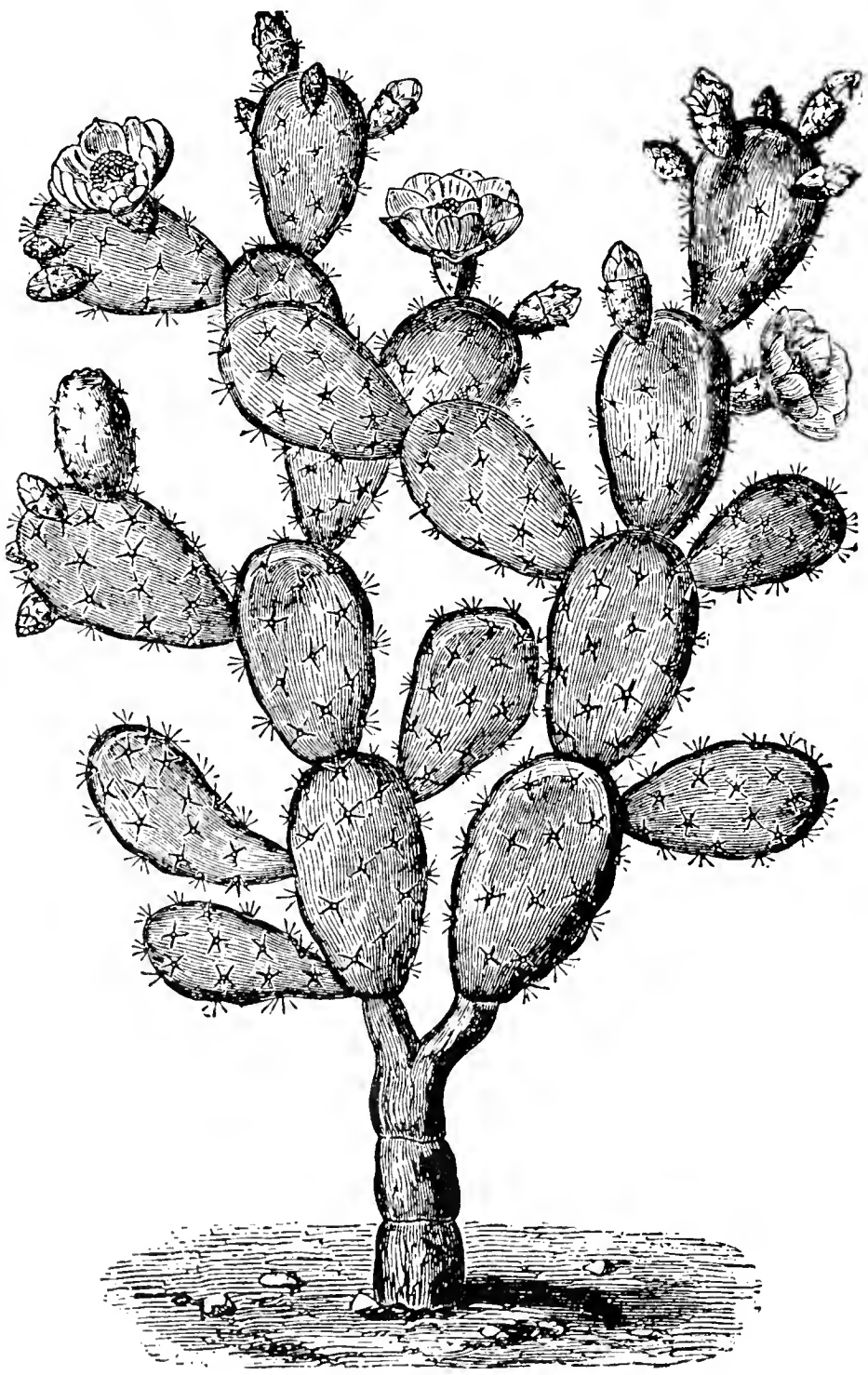
O. polyacantha. Hardy. Yellow flowered.

O. microdasys. Bunny Ear. Sub-tropical. One of the most outstanding and best liked Opuntias for house decoration. Grafted plants only.

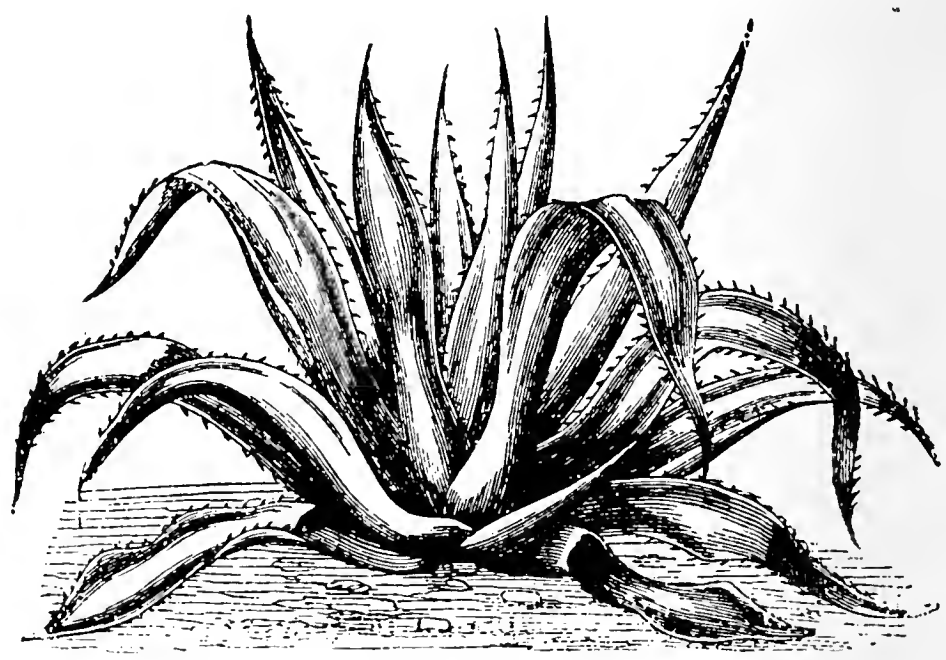
O. grandiflora. Very handsome yellow flowers.

O. species. Quoted on request.

O. vulgaris. Pale green joints. Flowers, yellow. Fruit, red.



Opuntia—Prickly Pear



Agave americana

ALOES

This group is among the most popular of all the succulents and is especially cultivated for decorative purposes. They are very effective in landscaping as well as in rock gardens, etc. Large collections are rare and the largest dealers cultivate only a few varieties in any quantity. Aside from their decorative value, they have been prized since time immemorial for their medicinal properties.

ALOE [21] arborescens. A handsome variety, very effective in group planting. Flowers resembling red hot pokers.

A. brevifolia. Branched, leaves ovate, mottled below and prickly at tip. Flowers long and red with recurving greenish segments.

A. ciliaris. Leaves spreading, flowers red with greenish segments.

A. commutata. Leaves somewhat recurved at apex. Flowers long and of light red color.

A. ferox. Very forked plants. Curved lancelate leaves, becoming reddish, purplish margin. Flowers long, greenish-yellow, with smoky tipped segments.

A. humilis. Leaves rather incurved, sharply suffused white, on back at least, and with large white teeth on margin. Flowers long, red or yellowish with green tipped segment.

A. nobilis. Leaves green, slightly prickly at tip beneath, strong, white marginal teeth. Flowers long, red, with recurving segments.

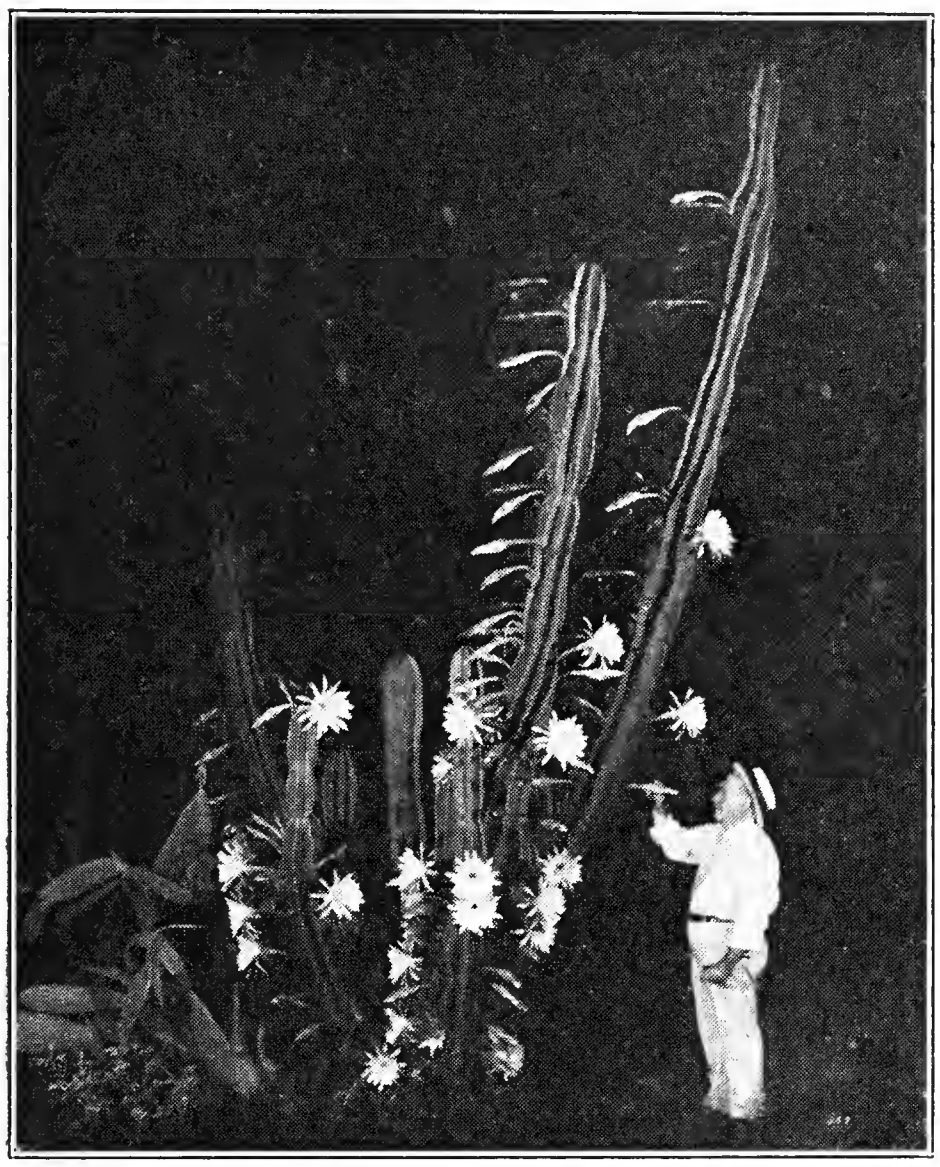
A. greenii. Leaves spreading, glossy green with pale blotches, brown upcurved teeth at margin. Flowers long, dull red.

A. vera. The most outstanding of the group for the medicinal value of the pulp. It is the only plant very effective for radium burns. Thick leaves grow to 2 feet long and form a rosette. The flowers are yellow.

STAPELIA [22] gigantea. Giant Starfish Flower. Native to Africa. The large leathery flowers of this plant sometimes attain a width of about a foot. Easily grown and flowered in pots.

S. variegata. Starfish Flower. Of the same African family as the above, this strange specimen is easy to grow and makes an interesting window plant. The flowers are fleshy and seem almost animal-like.

S. species. Almost any variety quoted on request.



Cereus peruvianus—Apple Cactus

HUERNIAS [23]. Very interesting small plants, closely resembling Stapelias.
H. Schneideriana. Morocco-red, starry blooms.
H. penzigii. Velvety, purplish-black blooms.
H. longituba. Spotted blooms, red on cream.
H. l. Loosneriana. Red blooms.

ECHEVERIA [24]. Hen-and-Chickens. Hardy. One of the best dish-garden plants, with fleshy leaves in pretty rosettes and spikes of red flowers. Easily grown.
E. amoena. Small but dense rosette of leaves.
E. agavoides. Very short, thick stems with long, spine-tipped leaves.
E. atropurpurea. To eight inches high. Leaves glaucous, dark.
E. australis. Flat, greenish-white rosette.
E. compacta. Small, with myriads of red flowers.
E. Corderoyi. Stemless, leaves to three inches long, very thick.
E. elegans. A stemless variety, very glaucous, pale bluish-green.
E. expatriata. Thick, pale-green leaves.
E. glauca. Small, dense rosette, leaves round, tinged purple.
E. globosa. Dense, compact globe of thick, fleshy leaves.
E. Hoveyi. Each leaf striped pink, white, and green.
E. nobilis. Silvery-white, each leaf suffused with rose.
E. Pringlei. Somewhat branching with very thick, velvety leaves.
E. pulvinata. Very distinct in the group, with stems four to six inches high, and velvety-pubescent.
E. racemosa. Flat, open rosette, leaves tinged purple with age.
E. stolenifera. A low, much-branched little plant.
E. turgida. Stemless, leaves turgid, gray-green, tinged red.

SUCCULENTS

BRYOPHYLLUM [25]. Hardy. Fleshy perennial, the leaves sprouting tiny little plants at each indentation.

FAUCARIA [26] tigrina. Very pretty plants, closely related to Mesembryanthemum, short stemmed with fleshy leaves spotted white; flowers yellow.
F. Species on application.

GASTERIA [27] hybrida. African succulents with thick leaves crowded into rosettes, and red or rose colored flowers in loose racemes. Species on application.

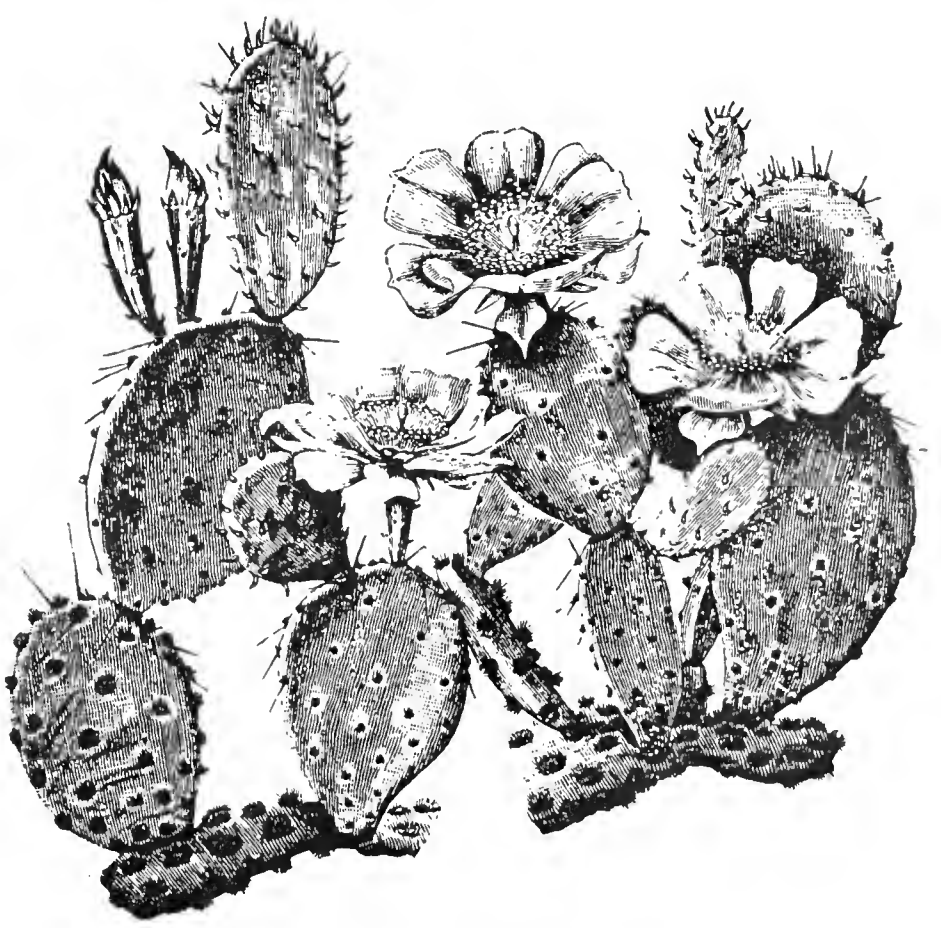
KALANCHOES [28]. Succulent tropical herbaceous plants with fleshy leaves and yellow, scarlet, or purple flowers in terminal panicles. We can furnish a number of species on application.

COLLECTIONS OF CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

For those plant lovers who are not familiar with this large group of plants we offer collections of sorts suitable for different purposes, the selections being adapted to the needs of the average amateur grower.

COLLECTIONS [29]:

1. **Succulents for Dish-gardens.**
2. **Collections of Haworthias, Kleinias, and Crassulas.**
3. **A cactus collection in variety, including some of the more rare sorts.**
4. **A Euphorbia collection, similar to the preceding.**
5. **A special collection of small cacti for bowls and dish-gardens.**
6. **A collection of interesting Opuntias.**
7. **Collections of Echeverias in variety.**



Opuntia—Prickly Pear

Grapefruit Tree in full bearing

Citrus and Tropical Fruit

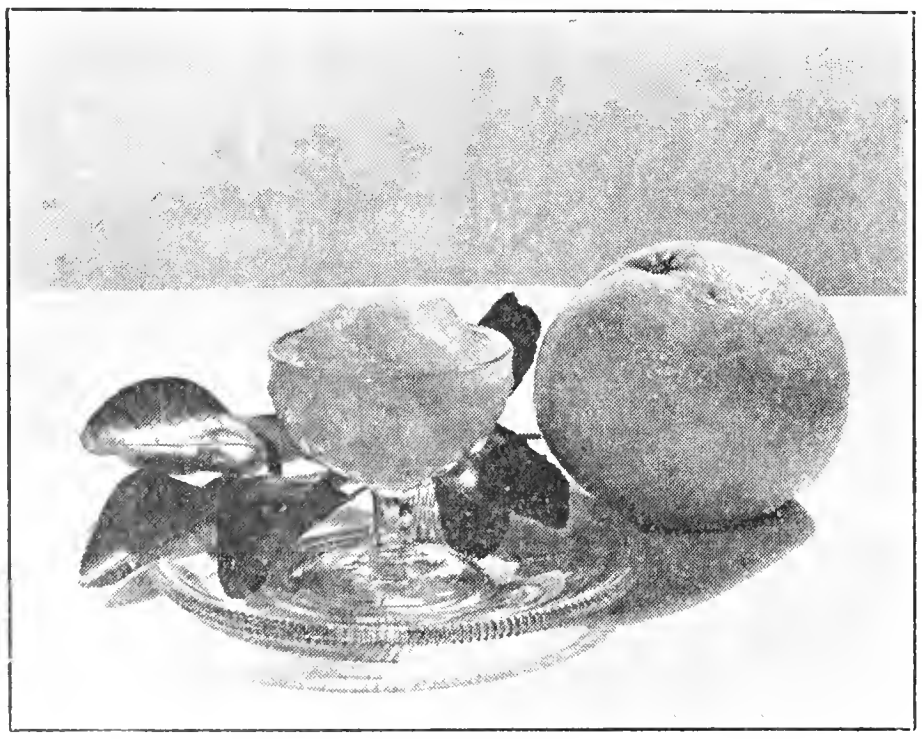
CITRUS FRUIT

Citrus fruits have long been considered the best commercial fruit crop for Florida. The rich coloring of the fruit and the handsome green foliage is making it very popular as an ornamental subject as well as a valuable subject for domestic use.

Our stock is grown from tested varieties that are best adapted to all parts of Florida. It is grown of root stock selected for all soil conditions. We are featuring as a root stock the sour orange for low heavy soils, Cleopatra mandarine for medium high land, and rough lemon for extremely high sandy locations.

GRAPEFRUIT [1] or Pomelo (Citrus grandis).

Royal. One of our early introductions and probably the best of the sweet grapefruits. Rather small for commercial purposes, this variety lacks the "bitter" quality almost altogether and is fine for eating out of the hand. In season it is medium early.



Grapefruit properly prepared as a fruit salad

Duncan. This is one of the hardiest grapefruits known and considered one of the best for general planting. Clear yellow in color, and of good size, it is very juicy and finely flavored. The Duncan has everything a Grapefruit should have and is lacking in no particular.

Foster. This variety has won friends wherever tested, and in its season, which may be early to fairly late, is the finest sort known. It is a sport from Walters, originating in the mammoth Atwood grove at Manavista, has a rose-pink color (instead of the common yellow flesh), especially attractive during the Christmas holidays, and at that time brings a fancy price on that account, the color showing through the skin more or less. It is not very acid or bitter and on proper stocks, with non-cultivation, which we firmly believe in, holds until May or even June, but loses its color in warm weather.

Marsh Seedless. While not of high quality, it is practically seedless and very late, the fruit holding over to early summer.

Thompson. A new variety of which much has been said and written by several of our leading horticulturists. We refer to the "Journal of Heredity," "The Citrus Industry," and "The Florida Grower." It is a sport from Marsh Seedless occurring alongside one of our nurseries here at Oneco on the property of Mr. W. B. Thompson, for whom it is named. It has a good pink-colored flesh during winter, but like Foster loses this later with the advent of warm weather. The shape of this fruit is nearer round than that of its parent, slightly larger, and in quality far in advance! It holds on the tree very much better than Marsh Seedless.

CALAMONDIN [2] (Citrus mitis). A small tree from the Philippines, occasionally everbearing, producing very freely small oblate fruits about

an inch or larger in diameter. The fruit is very acid like a lime, pleasantly flavored, and fine to dress avocados or to make salad dressings or for use in iced tea, punch, etc. Also makes a fine marmalade. This is unusually hardy, growing in North and West Florida, and with high culture, fertilizer, water, mulching, can be kept practically everbearing.

KUMQUAT [3] (Citrus japonica). The smallest of commercially grown citrus trees, both in size of tree or bush, and in fruit, which latter, in all varieties, is eaten out of hand without peeling, or raw in salad combinations. When preserved, this is very nice in making ice cream sundaes, sandwiches, etc.

Marumi. Round fruit up to about an inch in diameter.

Meiwa. A new variety with round fruit slightly larger than Marumi.

Nagami. The most general grown sort, having oblong fruit up to 2 inches in length. Very prolific bearer.

LEMON [4] (Citrus Limonia).

Meyer. Dwarf Chinese. Valuable as a pot plant in the North, being very ornamental in winter. A small plant often has a dozen large lemons hanging on its branches, rather roundish in outline. This has proved especially hardy in Florida and the fruit is available almost the entire year. Juice very acid and valuable.

Villa Franca. Tropical. A strong grower, quite free from thorns, and a producer of regular crops. The fruit is juicy, strongly acid and of fine quality, almost seedless.

LIME [5] (Citrus aurantifolia). The limes are generally more tender than other citrus trees, and should have protection from cold in frosty locations.

Key. Tropical. A native lime bearing small fruit but very juicy and acid. A favorite in drinks.

Rangpur. More hardy than other limes, with larger fruit, resembling the tangerine in color, but exceptionally acid. Ready to use in November but will hold on tree till June and July.

LIMEQUAT [6] Eustis. A hybrid of the common lime and oblong kumquat by the Department of Agriculture. Tree is a good grower and bears two or three crops per year under good care. Fruit oblong, about size of limes, thin-skinned, acid, and may be used in place of limes or lemons. Very hardy and may be grown all over Florida.

MANDARIN [7] (Citrus nobilis). All in this group have usually flattened fruit, with fruit segments and skin loosely adherent, sometimes called "kid glove" oranges.

China. An early-ripening fruit, rich orange in color and with a peculiarly delightful musky flavor. Flesh thick, very juicy, and melting. Altogether a very fine sort.

Clementine. A new and very promising variety from Lake County, Florida. Very hardy and very early ripening.

Dancy (Tangerine). Our standard variety in South Florida. With its rich reddish skin and highly aromatic peel, coupled with delicious flavor, it is very popular in its proper season, Chrsitmas to March 1, and later when on Cleopatra stock.

King. A large fruit with rough and thick skin but delightfully flavored juice, ripening in spring.

Oneco. Originating here, this has proved a very fine fruit, rather tender to ship, but of highest quality. It is rounder than Dancy, which it generally resembles, but sweeter. Season, winter and spring. Especially fine when on Cleopatra stock.

Owari Satsuma. This is exceptionally hardy and is being widely planted in the Gulf region from North Florida to Texas when grown on Citrus trifoliata stock; for South Florida it should be grown only on Cleopatra Mandarin. Ripens very early and is edible from September onward.

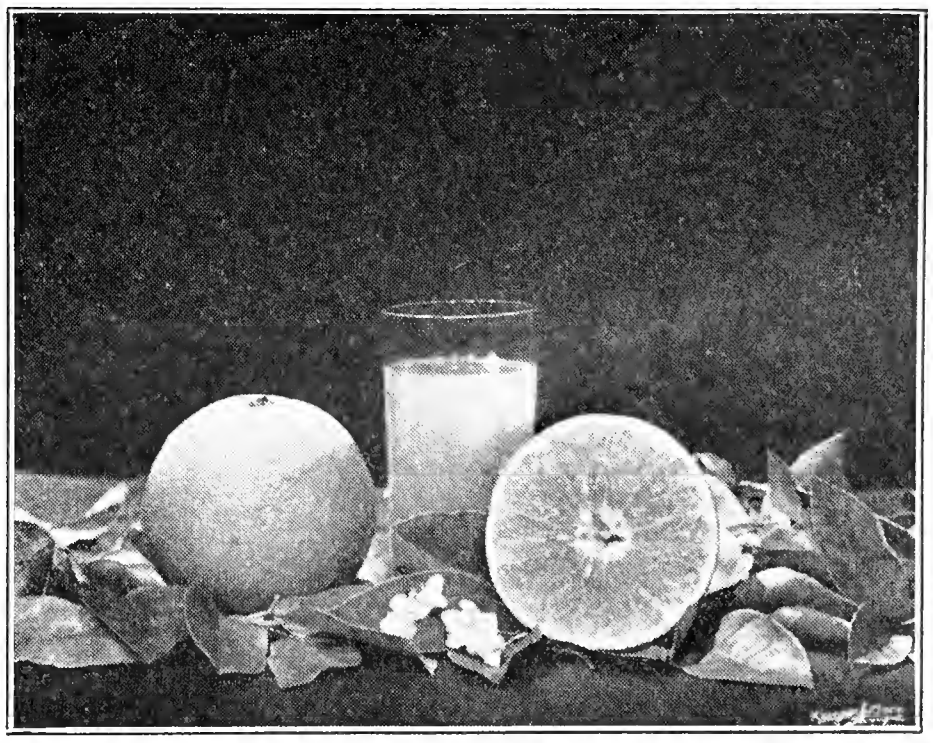
ORANGE [8] (Citrus sinensis). With the perfecting of the methods of handling fruit by the Florida Citrus Exchange, orange-growing has taken on new life and prosperity, and bids fair to more than hold its own as a business for Florida.

Enterprise Seedless. One of the newer varieties, coloring earlier and better than the Parson Brown. Seedless and of fine flavor, this bids fair to become one of the most popular early oranges. In size it is about like the Pineapple variety.

Parson Brown. The best of the early Oranges grown on a commercial scale. The fruit is of medium to large size, excellent quality and ripens as early as last of October and November. Furnished on sour orange and Cleopatra mandarin stocks in small sizes only.

Pineapple. A strong, upright grower and prolific bearer. Medium to large size fruit, thin, tough, very bright colored skin, juicy and of fine distinctive flavor.

Ruby. A blood orange of merit, ripening fairly early and in season until February. The "blood" coloration only occurs very late in the season. A very prolific bearer.



Florida oranges are bags of juice

Surprise Navel. The best of all navels so far tried in Florida. Season December to February.

Valencia. Late. Synonyms: Tardiff, Hart's Tardiff, Hart's Late, etc. Very late keeper, season being from March to July, or even later. A fine, heavy orange of exceptional value.

TANGELO [9] Sampson Tangelo. A hybrid between a tangerine and pomelo, of delicious flavor. A very fine breakfast fruit that commands an excellent market price. The skin is smooth and pulp delicate and tender. Unfortunately very susceptible to scab.

Thornton. A sweeter flavored Tangelo than the preceding, and preferred by some.

TROPICAL FRUIT

The use of tropical fruit trees in ornamental plantings is becoming increasingly popular in locations where climatic conditions permit. Experiments have shown that they can be grown over a much larger area of Florida than was supposed a few years ago. The luxuriant foliage of most of these trees renders them very useful where extreme tropical effects are desired. This, in addition to the delicious fruit they produce, makes them invaluable for garden planting.

AVERRHOA [1] Carambola. Tropical. Asia. Thriving well in South Florida, this tree is highly esteemed as an ornamental. Its attractive, deep yellow fruit, 3 to 4 inches long and an inch and a half thick, when cut across forms star shaped slices which make an interesting garnish for salads. Also makes very fine jelly and delicious pickles.

CASIMIROA [2] edulis. White Sapote. Tropical. A large, handsome spreading tree that bears well in South Florida, and is hardier than most tropical trees. Fruit is yellow, about size of a small orange, round, with smooth skin. The three or four seeds are imbedded in the delicious sweet pulp, peach-like in flavor. The fruit keeps well and has marked possibilities.

The Guava—Florida's most popular jelly fruit

EUGENIA [3] malaccensis. Malay-Apple. Tropical. An ornamental tree which grows to about 30 feet and has heavy foliage. The flowers are a red-purple and are followed by nicely flavored red fruit.

GUAVA [4] (Psidium). A grand fruit in all its varying forms, even the tropical sorts being of special value to Florida because of their surety to sprout up after being cut down by frost, and bearing after one frostless winter. The fruit is always borne in enormous quantity and varies in size, color, acidity, juiciness and seediness, our aim being to propagate from the very finest types we can secure, and to offer only the best. We grow many thousands of plants yearly from seed only, and offer the following kinds, all of which are valuable for cooking, canning, preserving, making jelly and the like or may be used in the fresh stage with sugar and cream.

Hardier Cattley Type

P. cattleyanum. Red Cattley Guava. A vigorous evergreen shrub standing sharp frosts, having handsome broad evergreen leaves. Fruit small, averaging about an inch in diameter, borne in enormous masses, ripening in August. Color, a pretty red. Fruit is juicy and subacid, good in many ways. A fine plant, also of especial value for making hedges in South Florida, as it is unusually free from insect pests, such as white flies and scale.

P. lucidum. Chinese or Yellow Cattley Guava. Resembles cattley guava rather closely in growth, though not so compact and bushy, bearing an abundance of yellow fruit somewhat larger than cattley and sweeter.

Common Tropical Guavas

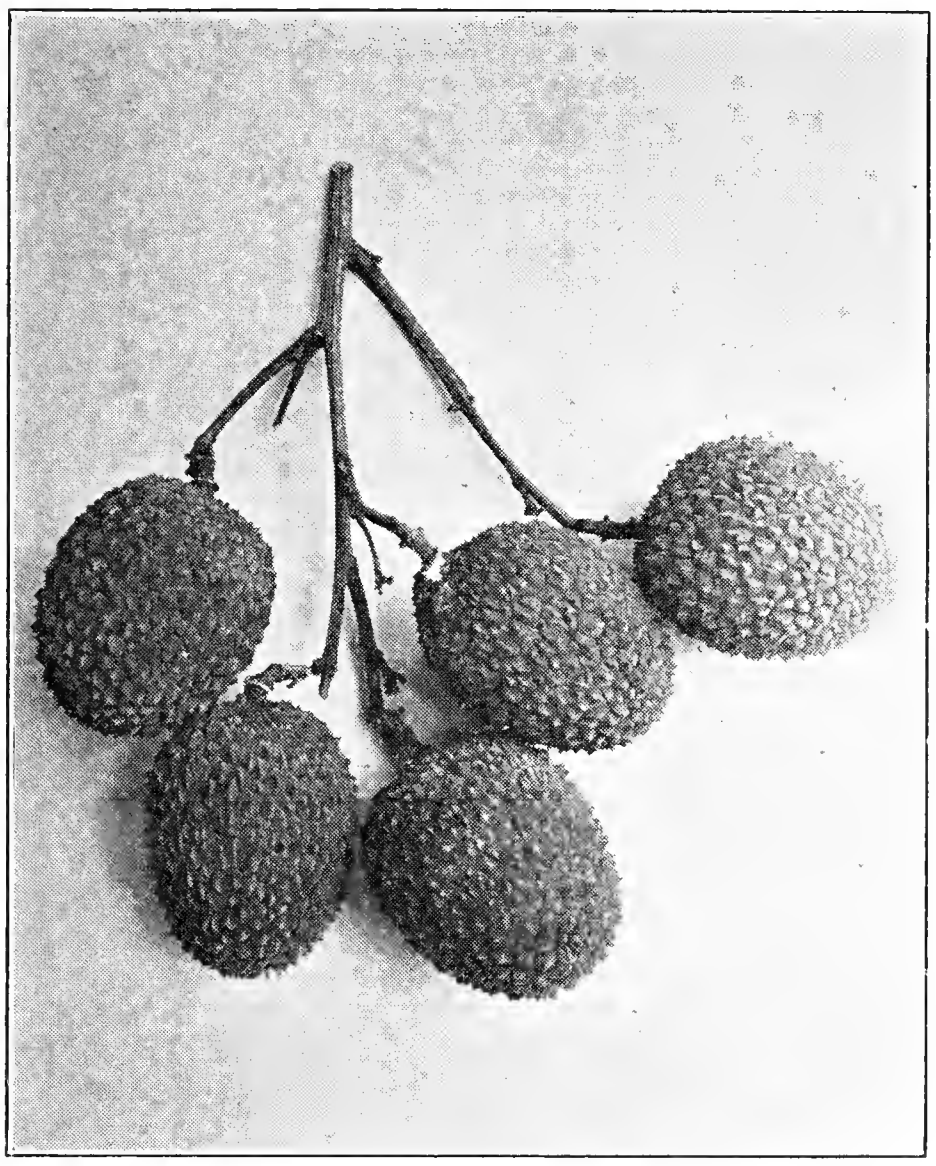
P. Guajava. Fruits are variable in size and shape, sweet, subacid, and sour, and largely in demand for making jelly, marmalade, cheese, and all manner of preserves. We grow this extensively all from seeds of the most distinct and valuable fruits. Select sorts follow, of which we consider a large majority of the trees will bear true to description, but this cannot be guaranteed in seedling stock.

Sour. For general culinary purposes—jelly, preserves, etc.

Table or Dessert Guavas. These are mostly sweet to subacid sorts suitable for eating out of hand and for table use.

Calcutta Apple Guava. Foliage differs from the common type and is highly fragrant. The fruit is small, yellow, and very acid and may be used alone or with sweet guavas for jelly-making.

LITCHII [5] chinensis. Litchee Fruit. China. Subtropical. A tree of medium growth with dense, very handsome foliage. While the fruit of the ordinary kinds is of small size and mediocre, our stock is from the finest strain of large-fruited improved sorts, layered from fruiting trees. The fruit hangs in clusters, having a thin, roughened, tough skin-like rind, of a brilliant red color when



The Litchii—China's fine contribution to Florida horticulture

ripe, and the translucent white flesh is firm and jelly-like in consistency and of exquisite, refreshing flavor. This promises to be one of the most prominent fruit crops of the state, both because of its popularity with those to whom the fruit is familiar and also because the tree is hardier than the mango—about like the lemon. Note front cover where the litchii fruit and foliage is illustrated.

LOQUAT [6] (Eriobotrya japonica). Medlar or Japan Plum. A most valuable winter and spring-ripening fruit, yellow, size of plums, deliciously flavored, and fine for preserving. This should be grown extensively in Florida for both home markets and for shipping. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, grow in protected places, or fire during the time of the cold spells. The tree is evergreen, with handsome large rough leaves, worthy of being grown simply as an ornamental both in pots and outdoors. Our collection of fancy varieties is perhaps the best in the United States.

Advance. One of the best budded sorts. Fruit large, pear-shaped, borne in large, compact clusters; color orange-yellow; flavor a distinct and delightful subacid.

Champagne. Fruit clusters not so compact as Advance but individual fruit larger. Tree is of vase type with a tendency to broaden out. Adapatable to different localities.

Early Red. An extra-early variety with fruit of large size and good quality; color a rich shade of reddish orange; very attractive.

Pineapple. A thick, large loquat of delicious flavor. Tough skin.

Premier. Large, excellent fruit of fine flavor.

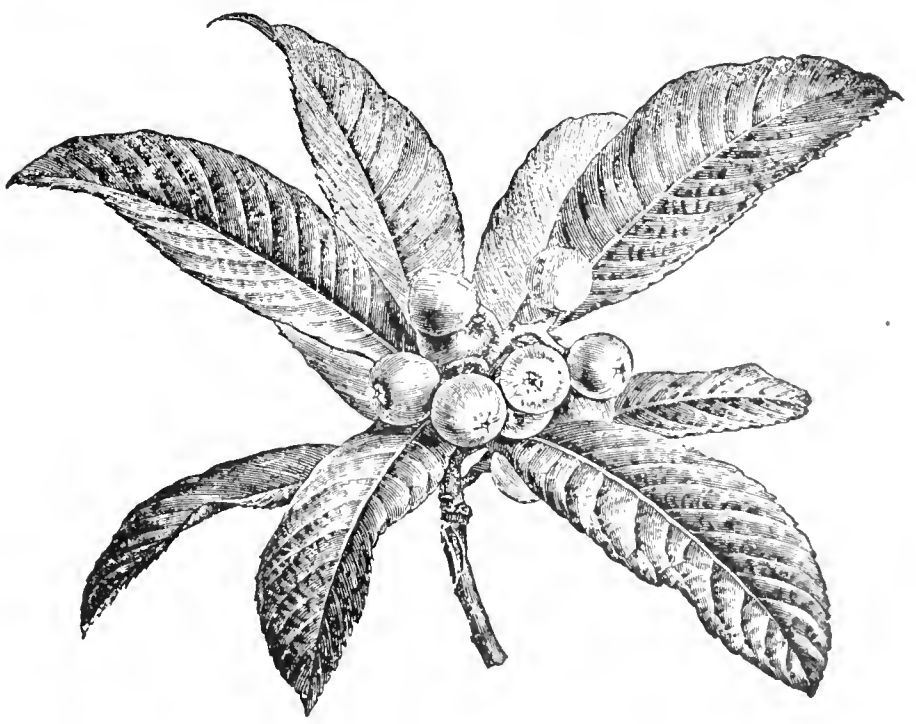
Thales. A fine Chinese variety and one of the largest loquats grown. The shape is round to pyriform, the skin thin, tender, and orange in color; flesh is orange colored, firm and meaty, with rich distinctive flavor. A different type from the other varieties and later.

Tanaka. The largest and best of the Japanese varieties. Beautiful color and wonderful keeping qualities.

LUCUMA [7] nervosa. Egg-fruit. Tropical. Round yellow fruit; soft orange-colored flesh, mealy in texture and resembling the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, but very sweet and rich, somewhat "musky" in flavor.

MACADAMIA [8] ternifolia. Queensland Nut. Tropical. Australia. Moderate-sized tree, about 40 feet high, with dense, prickly dark green foliage somewhat resembling chestnut. The hard-shelled round nuts have solid "meats" that are very rich and oily and of most delicious flavor. It has borne at several points in the state. It is also becoming very popular as an ornamental subject as the leaf structure and the cream-colored flowers blend beautifully in border plantings, used with the larger growing shrubs. It is also used as a hedge subject as it lends itself to trimming and shaping very easily.

MANGIFERA [9] indica. Mango. One of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida. We have been importing the delicious East Indian varieties for years, and we were the first to inarch these in Florida, beginning in 1887. All sorts named are East Indian varieties of exceptional value, almost or entirely devoid of fiber. These should be planted everywhere in South Florida (and of course in the tropics generally); in other locations where there is some protection. Nothing compares with the improved mango for table use, and even one tree is worth a lot of trouble to grow, as grafted stock bears early and abundantly. Mango fruit is delicious sliced like peaches for dessert; the fruit may be cut around on the "edge" and twisted apart easily in some of the best sorts as Haden, Cambodiana, Langra Benarsi, Paheri, and the like, and the pulp scooped with a spoon from the center, leaving the skins, as one does in eating grape-



Loquat

fruit. Mangos are also used in a number of ways cooked—preserved, canned, marmalade, chutney, pickled and the like. Our plants are all inarched (or grafted) on to box-grown 2-year-old seedlings and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted.

Cambodiana. Very rapid grower, bearing medium to large fruit; early ripening; color yellow; shape long; rather more acid than most sorts if gathered before coloring, but when ripened on the tree quite sweet. Very fine sort, without any turpentine taste.

Fernandez. Medium in size, late ripening as a rule. Sometimes ripens as late as November.

Haden. A fine variety originated by the late Captain Haden, at Coconut Grove, Florida, from seed of Mulgoba. Has high color, clear yellow and with a brilliant red cheek; quality similar to the parent, and much more prolific. Very popular in Dade County and considered by many superior to Mulgoba in all respects.

Itamaraca. One of the most unusual mangos we have yet fruited. Of flat tomato-like shape, weight averaging from 6 to 10 ounces. The quality is excellent, being spicy and distinctive, and the tree has the added virtue of being a prolific bearer.

Langra Benarsi. One of our introductions from India, which bore in 1910 for the first time. This has proved very prolific and is a strong grower. The fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to 3 pounds, 12 ounces each! Very little fiber, flavor rich and juicy; color of skin yellow or greenish yellow.

Mangos

Mulgoba. One of the earliest sorts imported and of very high quality, but a shy bearer.

Paheri. Imported by Department of Agriculture, and fruited in 1910 for the first time in Florida. One of the finest sorts grown in India. General form is roundish about 3⅝ by 3⅜ inches. Skin thick, yellow and green when ripe, touched with garnet-red on the sunny side—very attractive. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic. Of very highest quality.

Pico. Philippines. Extra good dessert quality, being rich and sweet yet retaining the best of the real mango character. Unusually large amount of flesh to seed, and small amount of fiber. Color yellow. A long mango of good size.

Sandersha. A large and usually late-ripening variety, its great length and quality making it a favorite for canning, etc.

Singapur. Our own importation which fruited for the first time in 1911, and proved to be all that was claimed for it by our Indian correspondent. The skin is green and golden yellow, finely mottled, thick and strong, with a grayish blue bloom, clean and free from spotting. The flavor is distinct, rich and sweet, with characteristic true mango flavor. The fruits are remarkably uniform in shape, meaty, thick and solid—perfect, weighing from 14 to 20 ounces each.

Seedling Mangos. From No. 11. This is a general favorite in this section and our fruit sells readily at a fair price no matter how low the common mixed fruits sell. No. 11 is a descendant from a very choice fiberless kind, name unknown.

Seedling Mangos. From named Indian Varieties. We highly recommend the planting of these seedlings.

MORUS [10] alba. Mulberry. A very useful tree for shade as well as for the fruit which is borne in profusion; of value for hogs as well as for human consumption.

Merritt. Very early; berries large, black, and of excellent flavor.

Stubbs. One of the very best, following the preceding in ripening. Fruit of largest size, largely used in cooking and for bottling the juice.

PERSEA [11] Americana. Avocado; Aguacate; Alligator Pear (latter name is misnomer). The avocado succeeds on a wide range of soils, from quite high lands to relatively low ones if sufficiently well drained to eliminate danger of standing water around the crown-roots. However, it is desirable that the soil should contain a large amount of organic matter, and where this is not naturally plentiful it can be remedied with liberal applications of mulch, well-rotted manure, or similar materials, and permanent, widely spread mulching should be followed, adding to this more or less annually. Clean culture seems to be a general failure. For rolling or hilly locations of South Florida we advise the general planting of avocados, in view of their high value and large demand, with the gradual lowering prices of citrus fruits. We are now able to make attractive prices on good nursery stock all produced by

grafting, or budding, and sold in the standard avocado box, from which the planter can readily transfer the tree into its permanent place by knocking off the bottom and, after placing the box at the proper depth, filling in with soil, settling down with water, splitting the sides and removing, before the final firming down. Avocados must be irrigated in dry weather regularly.

Tropical South American ("West Indian") Type

This is the most tender of the three groups of avocados, showing pronounced injury at 28 degrees Fahr. They may, however, be grown safely in a considerable area of the state where natural protection is best, as on the East Coast below Ft. Pierce, the West Coast at protected places south of the Caloosahatchee River, and at other specially protected places, throughout extreme South Florida. The special characteristics of this class, aside from susceptibility to frost, are a thick leathery skin that separates readily from the flesh; the flesh is not as high in fat content as the Guatemalan, and the seeds are large and often loose in the cavities. The following are the best of this group:

Barker. A splendid new variety, originating at Bradenton, closely resembling Pollock as to general appearance, size and quality, but a heavy and constant bearer, and probably more hardy. Season, October into December. Weight of fruit from 1 to 3 pounds; green-skinned.

Family. This is the earliest to ripen of this group we are listing—from early July to last of September. The flesh is greenish cream colored, of mild, pleasant flavor, but not very rich. In form it is slender pear-shaped; in color, maroon-red; seed, large and tight in cavity. Tree productive.

Trapp. This is the variety most commonly planted in extreme South Florida. The fruit is medium in size, 1 to 1¼ pounds in weight, smooth, green skin, seed somewhat loose in cavity. Flesh greenish yellow, free from fiber, and of rich, pleasant flavor. The fruits commence ripening in October and hang on to the first of the year.

The Hardier Avocados—Guatemalan Type

This is intermediate between the South American and hardiest Mexican types, and from the commercial viewpoint bids fair to succeed the tropical varieties in point of favor with the planter, both because of the larger area in which it can be planted, the character of the skin which makes it an unusually good shipper, and the lateness of the ripening season. This latter point is not yet fully established in respect to all varieties, but the seasons we indicate are probably fairly close approximations.

In hardiness this group is probably about like the lemon, possibly much more hardy. However, because of the fact that this type, contrary to the others, blooms in late spring and carries its fruit over the following winter, ripening the next spring or summer, special attention should be accorded the consideration of protection, either naturally by location, or artificially. The skin is characteristic, very thick, even to the point of being woody and brittle, and usually more or less rough. The flesh is considered better on the average than the South American type, being somewhat richer and more oily (fat content, 15 to 25 per cent), though not as much so as the Mexican. The seed is not large in proportion to the size of the fruit and is seldom loose in the cavity. It is an excellent shipper, and for this and other reasons may supplant the more tender varieties on the markets. Following are the varieties we are handling which from present knowledge we consider best adapted to Florida planting:

Eaglerock. A green avocado nearly round in shape and weighing about 1½ to 2 pounds. Season March and April. Quality of the best.

Linda. Very promising spring-ripening fruit weighing up to 2 pounds.

Nimlioh. Introduced from Guatemala by the Department of Agriculture, fruited out in Florida and found very desirable. Season of ripening, February and March; green-skinned; weight 1½ to 2½ pounds; shape oblong or oval.

Taft. One of the most hardy in this type, having pyriform fruit of 1 to 1½ pounds; color deep green. Season January and February.

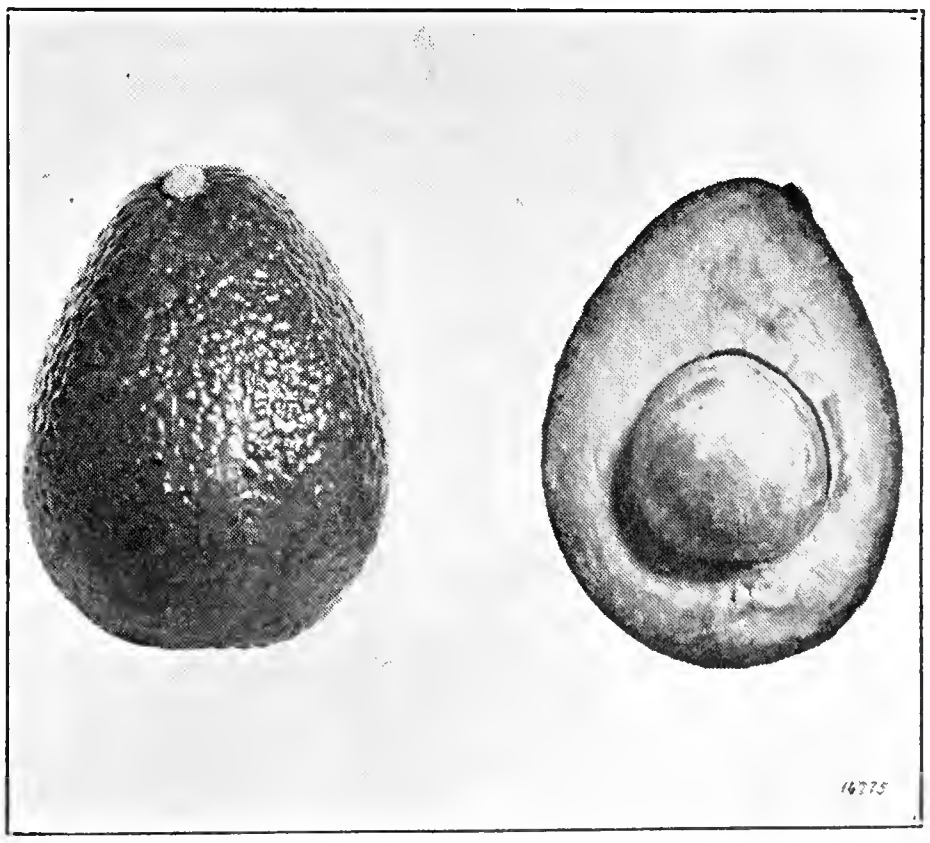
The two following varieties are more hardy than pure-bread Guatemalans and should be planted in areas too cool for the preceding kinds.

Fuerte. This variety originated in Mexico, and is now considered a hybrid of the Guatemalan and Mexican types, is of unusual hardiness for the former type and at present a general favorite for orchard planting in California, the fruit ripening here from late November to March. The fruits are oval in shape, weigh about a pound each, with green skin, rough in surface, and thick in texture. The flesh is yellow, smooth and buttery, rich in flavor (analyses showing 25 per cent fat) with a small tight seed.

Lula. A late ripening sort—December to March—in form pear-shaped and color green. It weighs 1 to 1½ pounds packing 28 to 46 to the crate. A Guatemalan-Mexican hybrid, it has about the same degree of cold-resistance as Fuerte, possibly more.

Mexican Type

Because of its extreme hardiness this type should receive special consideration from every home-own-



Guatemalan type avocados

er in the central and northern portions of the state. From the commercial aspect they are usually considered of little value, chiefly because of their small size, but as the varieties we list of this type are so resistant to cold, vigorous and remarkably productive, and of such rich flavor and fine quality, they are absolutely indispensable. Practically hardy in maturity over the greater portion of the state, every home place, in town or country, outside of the range of the more tropical sorts, should have at least one to three trees of this delicious salad fruit, and in conjunction with them should be planted a Calamondin orange. This type bears earlier than the others, in seedlings as well as budded trees, and specimens have been known in some instances to have produced crops of 4,000 fruits to the tree. The skin of the fruit is thin, and the foliage has an anise-like odor when crushed that differentiates this group from any other.

Passiflora—Passion fruit of the tropics

Gottefried. Originated at the Plant Introduction Garden in Miami. Original tree is of large size and has never been injured by cold. Fruit pyriform, weighing from ¾ to 1¼ lbs. each, ripening from August to October. Skin of fruit very dark brownish purple; seeds small; fruit of exceedingly good quality and rich.

Puebla. Erect and rapid growing this variety is a young and prolific bearer. Somewhat pear-shaped but not necked, the fruits weigh about 10 to 12 ounces each, with a smooth, tough, thick skin, smooth, rich flesh and with small seed tight in cavity. Season, September to November.

Northrop. Pear-shaped; the surface smooth, glossy, and of purplish black color. The cream-colored flesh is of fine, smooth texture and rich flavor, analyzing 25 per cent fat. Seed is medium in size and tight in cavity. The tree is very hardy and vigorous, ripening its fruit in August and September in Florida, with a second lighter crop in spring. This alone would mark it as one of the most valuable sorts for the Florida planter.

San Sebastian. This variety, unlike the preceding ones of this group, originated in Mexico. The fruit is oval and larger in size than some of the others, weighing up to a pound. The skin, too, is rather thicker and black in color. Seed medium in size and tight in cavity; the yellow flesh is of fine, rich flavor. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and unusually hardy. Season in Florida, June and July or later.

PASSIFLORA [12] edulis. Granadilla; Passion Fruit. Tropical. A strong-growing vine with ornamental foliage and handsome white and purplish flowers followed by a purple fruit 1¼ to 2 inches thick; this has a hard rind; cavity filled with a delicious juicy pulp containing numerous small seeds which are eaten. Makes a splendid porch vine. The juice is used in cold drinks, sherbets, and ices, also in cookery, and salad.

P. quadrangularis. Giant Granadilla. Similar to above but fruit is greenish-yellow and often grows to 10 inches in length.

PHYLLANTHUS [13] distichus. Otaheite Gooseberry. (Cicca disticha). Tropical Asia. A small tree, 20 to 25 feet with graceful pinnate leaves, exceedingly ornamental. Fruit small, white, very acid, used in pickles and for preserves.

SAPOTA [14] Achras. Sapodilla. Tropical. Symmetrical tree, 25 to 30 feet, which grows well in any usual soil but prefers a sandy loam. It has broad evergreen leaves and bears russet fruits with thin, shell-like skin containing juicy and most luscious pulp. Usually bears two crops annually.

STRYCHNOS [15] spinosa. Natal Orange. South Africa. A very promising new fruit, somewhat larger than an orange, with a hard shell. The pulp is aromatic, with the consistency of a ripe banana.

TAMARINDUS [16] indica. Tamarind. Tropical Asia and Africa. A large, handsome tree with fine feathery foliage, making an excellent shade tree. The fruit is a brownish pod 3 to 4 inches long, containing acid pulp.

Deciduous Fruits

The citrus and tropical fruits are considered the standard for Florida. However, there are a number of the deciduous fruits that can be grown successfully in most locations of the state. We list some of the varieties that have been found to be practical.

DIOSPYROS [1] Kaki. Japan Persimmon. A valuable fruit for the entire South even to southern Florida and since the discoveries regarding pollination of the flowers, far more desirable to plant both for home use and market. The Gailey variety was found to be constantly staminate in flower, so bears abundantly and furnishes pollen for surrounding trees. It should be in every collection of mixed planting, although the other varieties we offer bear singly.

Fuyugaki. A new variety of Persimmon of particular interest and merit, never being astringent, and can be peeled and eaten while still hard like an apple. Of medium size, slightly flattened and deep red color, it keeps well and promises to be the best of the commercial varieties. Early.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical, dull red in color; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm and juicy. A new introduction recommended for planting with other persimmons, but fruit only fair in quality.

Tamopan. This is a good acquisition, introduced from China. Fruit very large, up to one pound in weight, flattened, with constriction about the middle; color orange; fruit astringent until fully ripe; quality very fine. This is a vigorous grower of large size and should be freely planted.

Tane-Nashi. Large, roundish, conical, about 3¼ by 3⅜ inches in size; skin yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, seedless, of best quality. Vigorous and prolific, bearing abundantly every season; this has proven the best of the older sorts for market.

Triumph. Fruit rather small, tomato-shaped; skin deep red in color. Very productive, of good quality, ripening from September to December. This makes a good-sized tree and succeeds in South Florida.

FICUS [2] carica. Fig. One of the most delicious of all fruits, which does well along the Gulf Coast. In Florida, owing to presence of nematodes, care must be taken in heavy mulching (preferable of stones or brick-bats) as a preventive, or planting close up to buildings under which the roots will be shaded. Another excellent plan for growing Figs in South Florida is the following: Make ridges in mucky swamps or ponds so the surface is above high water. Set Fig trees on these ridges and fertilize with chemical fertilizers and poultry droppings. Use cyanimide before setting. We also can supply grafted trees on a root stock immune to nematodes (root knot), which will insure a healthy, quick growth.

Brunswick. Fruit large, dark violet in color; flesh white and pink. Very strong grower and prolific fruiter.

Celeste. Often called "Sugar Fig," as its fruit is so very rich and sweet. A small fruit, brownish yellow, borne in profusion.

Lemon. Large, lemon-colored fruit, ripening early.

GRAPES [3]. Due to the fact that so many of the varieties have not proven successful in South Florida, we are only listing a few of the muscadine type that have proven the best of the lot. As the grape is dioecious it is very necessary that a male plant be planted in the collection so as to insure proper pollenization. Should a bunch grape be desired we can furnish any of the standard varieties.

Muscadine Type (Vitis rotundifolia). A very vigorous type of grape, needing large, well-built arbors to support its great loads of fruit. This is the grape for Florida and our Gulf Coast country generally. Set vines 15 to 20 feet apart and train up early on arbors 8 feet high. Make arbors of best material so that they will be permanent structures for many years. Prune out the dense part of these vines every January or February, so that light and air can get to all growth; old crowded vines are no good except along the edges of arbor in the newer growth. These vines all need pollen from the male muscadine or from male vine of Vitis Munsoniana; the former very abundant in the Carolinas, the latter in South Florida.

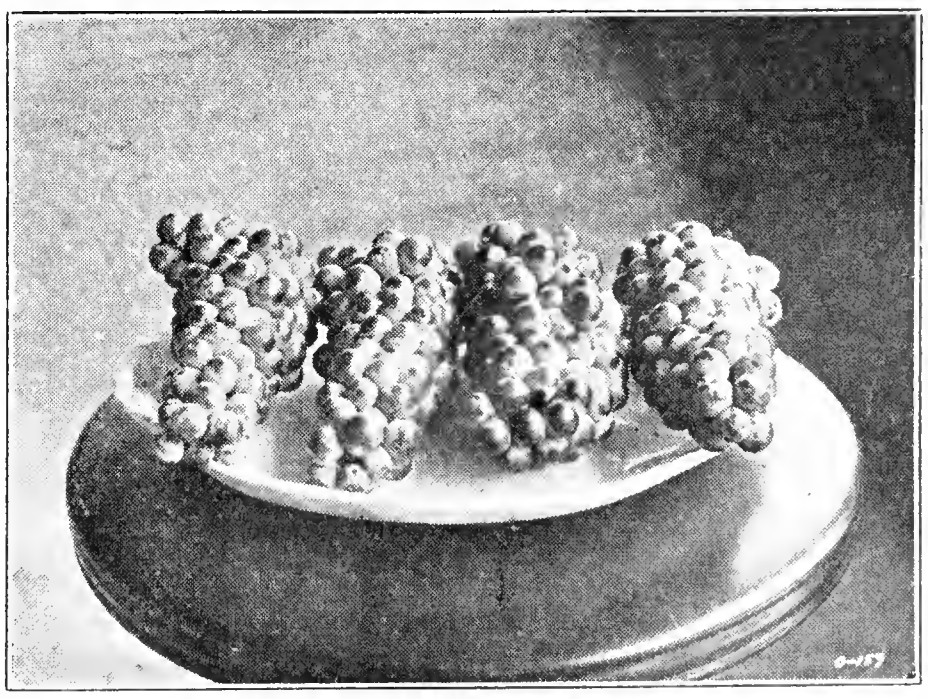
Flowers. Of medium size, black, ripen very late, after all others are gone. Sweet; tough-skinned. An excellent sort for prolonging the grape season.

James. Very large, black, or purplish black, very sweet. Ripens here in August and frequently has a second crop in October or November.

Male Muscadine. For pollinating the fruiting vines.

Mish. A new sort of medium size, in color purple. The earliest to ripen here. Has a delicate but rich flavor of the very highest quality. Where an early grape is desired, this will be found most satisfactory.

Scuppernong. Greenish amber in color of a delicious and distinctive flavor, this famous grape is high in the estimation of all horticulturists, both as fruit and wine-maker. The berry is very large, ripening in August and early September. This fine variety should receive first consideration in every planting of grapes.



Florida grapes at their best

DECIDUOUS FRUITS, Continued

Thomas. Color reddish purple; very tender and sweet. Highly recommended by the best authorities. Season, August and September.

HICORIA [4] Pecan. Pecan. Pecan nuts form a staple crop in the South and fine, large nuts bring high prices. The industry is a safe one in the proper latitude. The lower South has an immense area of excellent soil, suitable for these trees. In South Florida select good medium high land with yellow or chocolate subsoil, and give moderate amounts of manure.

Curtis. One of the very best for South Florida planting, both in respect to bearing and quality. Medium in size with bright, clean, thin shell and full, plump, yellow kernel of rich, nutty flavor.

Frotscher. This is doing very well in South Florida, and we recommend its more extended planting. A large oblong nut about 1¾ inches long, with very thin shell. Kernel large, easily removed, of delicious flavor. Tree vigorous in growth and a heavy bearer.

Stuart. One of the oldest named sorts. Nuts of large size and of splendid flavor. A heavy bearer.

PEACHES [5]. We offer grafted on plum stock, free from root-knot. They should be planted only on well-drained land; in fact after once established, they will succeed well on high, dry ridges where many other fruits fail. Set deep so that graft union is several inches under the soil.

Angel. Of good size, with yellow skin, washed with red. Flesh white. Freestone. Ripens in June.

Hall's Yellow. A late-ripening freestone, maturing in late June or early July. The fruit is large; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow and red at stone. Quality fine.

Jewel. The earliest and best marked peach for South Florida planters. Is of medium size, high color, fine quality and freestone. Ripens in May.

Japanese Persimmon

The edible fig

PLUMS [6]. In South Florida the Japanese varieties have not been good bearers consequently were not generally profitable, but the hybrids (Japanese varieties crossed with native varieties) have proven very successful and make subjects very much worth while.

Kelsey. Size very large; heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; color greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red covered with thick, bluish bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent; prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended for the colder sections, but not dependable far south.

McRea (Hybrid). Fruit of medium size, flattened, rounded, oblique at apex; yellow under-color washed with dull red, dotted with small light dots and covered with delicate bluish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, firm; flavor aromatic, pleasant; quality excellent; prolific, good grower. We believe this worthy of extensive planting.

Terrell (Hybrid). A strong, healthy grower; very similar in habit to Excelsior; fruit large, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, blunt-pointed; color a beautiful reddish yellow, mottled, covered with bloom, wine-colored when fully ripe; flesh greenish-yellow, meaty, juicy, slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality excellent. Recommended as one of the finest plums for the Gulf Coast country.

Excelsior Plum. The tree is a remarkably rapid, vigorous grower, and is often so loaded with fruit that the branches must be propped to prevent breaking. Fruit is medium large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture; color deep wine-red, with thick, bluish bloom and very nuerous small dots; when fully ripe the fruit is almost purplish red; stem short; skin thin, tough, not bitter nor astringent; flesh firm, juicy, yellowish with reddish color near the pit; quality excellent, flavor subacid; pit small; cling. Early ripening about June 1 to 10. Very handsome and a fine shipper. Grown extensively in northern Florida.

We also can supply grafted trees on a root stock immune to nematodes (root knot), which will insure a healthy, quick growth.

Oneco, Florida

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